April, 1792.] THE [Number 3227.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1792.

WAS taken up this day, at Andrew Fiſher's Mill, on ſuſpicion as a horſe-thief, and committed to New-Caſtle Goal, a Man, who calls himſelf WILLIAM WEB DIXON, ſays he lives three miles and an half from the town of Lancaſter, and one mile and a quarter from Linit's town, on a farm, and married the Widow Laferty, and his neighbours are Peter Wiland, Stover Funk, and Jacob Miers, his complexion is dark and ſwarthy, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The horſe is a dark bay, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and two white hind feet, black ſwitchy tail and mane, docked rather ſhort, trots heavy, appears ſomewhat foundered, and is about 6 years old. Whoever owns ſaid horſe, is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

March 14th, 1792. † ANDREW FISHER.

Newtown, Bucks county, March 24, 1792.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Goal, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, a certain PETER O'DONNEL, adjudged three months to hard labour; he had on an old brown coat and old trowſers, good ſhoes and hat; he is a ſmall ſized man, with dark hair. Any perſon taking him up and bringing him back again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

§ PATRICK HUNTER.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, by Chriſtian Febiger, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office, of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the Premiſes, near John Huſton's tavern, in Lower Smithfield townſhip, on Tueſday, the 24th day of April next, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, known by the name of Ceyl's place, bounded by other land of James Logan, John M'Michael's old place, land late of John Williamſon, and on the great road leading from the Wind Gap to Colonel Strowde's, containing by computation 113 acres. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of James Logan, and to be ſold, by

* JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

New Britain townſhip, Bucks county, March 22, 1792.

ALL perſons are hereby requeſted not to accept of an aſſignment of two Promiſſory Notes, (or either of them,) which Conrad Shutz, of Cheſnut-Hill, Hatter, hath againſt the ſubſcriber; ſaid notes are dated on or about the 29th day of February laſt, the firſt for the payment of Five Pounds, on or about the 28th day of February next; the other for Five Pounds, on or before the 28th day of February, 1794. And foraſmuch as ſaid notes were obtained through dureſs and fraud, without any value received by me, be it known, that I am determined not to pay any part of them, unleſs compelled by law.

† SAMUEL DIDDERLINE.

THE Members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, are hereby noticed, that a general meeting of the Contributors will be held at the Old Court-Houſe, in High-ſtreet, on the 9th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chooſe Twelve Directors and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1792. ‡

THIS is to warn all perſons not to take an aſſignment on a Note of mine, to William Wentz, of Cheſter county, dated the 16th of the Second Month, 1792, for the payment of Eleven Pounds, Ten Shillings, in three months from the date thereof. As the ſaid note was not fairly obtained, I am determined to refuſe the payment thereof.

EVAN LLOYD.

Gwynned, Third Month 23, 1792. † 1 w.

By JOHN HOLME, ISAAC HARRIS, and BENJAMIN HOLME, Eſquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey,

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to us by Thomas Parvin, of ſaid county, who claims an undivided eighth part of all that tract of land, lying and being in Broad Neck, between the branches of Prince Maurice river and Muddy run, bounding on lands late the honourable Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, and others, containing two thouſand eight hundred and twenty eight acres, and allowance for roads, ſurveyed for John Eſtaugh; we have nominated Elnathan Davis, Eli Elmer, and Joſeph Howard, Commiſſioners to divide the ſaid tract of land into eight equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Jacob Frieſe, Inn-keeper in the townſhip of Upper Alloways creek, in the county aforeſaid, on the 25th day of May next, the ſaid Elnathan Davis, Eli Elmer, and Joſeph Howard, will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by "coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this ninth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

† 6 w.

JOHN HOLME,
ISAAC HARRIS,
BENJAMIN HOLME.

LAND for SALE,

To be SOLD, (purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of PHILIP COALE, deceaſed,)

A PLANTATION, ſituate near Deer creek, in Harford county, Maryland, containing 200 acres, about 130 acres of which are cleared, the remainder is well timbered. There are erected on ſaid land a dwelling-houſe, barn and other convenient out-houſes; an extraordinary bearing apple and peach orchard, about 7 acres of meadow in graſs, and conſiderable more may be made. This farm is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, within two miles of the Quaker Meeting-houſe at Deer creek, and not far diſtant from many other places of worſhip, and within a few miles of Stafford Mills, where the price for grain is as high moſtly as any place in the ſtate. One hundred pounds would be acceptable to be paid in hand; the purchaſer might be indulged with paying the reſidue in ten equal annual payments. An indiſputable title can be given, and poſſeſſion when required. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

ANN COALE, Executrix.

Deer creek, Third Month 1ſt, 1792. ¶

N. B. There is to be ſold, adjoining ſaid tract, near 100 acres of extraordinary Timbered Land, a good deal of which may be made meadow. Apply as above.

Germantown, Feb 21, 1792.

TAKEN up at the ſubſcriber's ſtable laſt night, a HORSE, with a bald face, near fifteen hands high, ſeven years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ CONRAD SHOWEKER.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Duck creek Croſs Roads, Kent county, in Delaware ſtate, a Negroe Man, named PETER, but calls himſelf PETER MIXON, a Butcher by trade, is a rude cunning fellow, can read, and write a middling good hand; had on and took with him, a light coloured broadcloth coat, black under jacket, a pair of ſhoes, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick ſet, and has a fat full face. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal, or delivers him on board any Duck creek ſhallop, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

March 23, 1792. ‡ ALEXANDER WORKNOT.

Philadelphia, December 20,

This Day is Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

In MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:——" The Book of Common Prayer, " and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſ- " copal Church in the United States of America: together with the " Pſalter, or Pſalms of David."——In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled " An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."*

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Nedro, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, to make payment thereof; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them properly proven, unto

RICHARD WISTAR, Executor.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1792. tf

TO BE SOLD,

Subject to the leaſes of the preſent Tenants, which expire on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1793.

MOORE-HALL,

The Eſtate of the late WILLIAM MOORE, Eſquire,

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Charleſtown, in the county of Cheſter, diſtant 23 miles from this city. The eſtate conſiſts of about 600 acres of choice land; 300 of which are arable, the remainder is woodland and meadow. The Manſion-houſe is ſpacious, convenient and airy; ſituated upon a high and healthy ſpot, commanding a moſt delightful view: The barn is very large, the ſtables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable griſt-mill on the premiſes near the manſion houſe, on a never-failing ſtream called Pickering, running through the eſtate and watering a great body of meadow; this ſtream empties itſelf into the Schuylkill in front of the houſe; it formerly ſupplied water for a ſaw-mill, which might be replaced, with much eaſe, at a ſmall expence, and carried on advantageouſly.

The original tract is now divided into three diſtinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the manſion houſe, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent ſtone houſes, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and ſtables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair.

Any perſon inclining to treat for the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to Lewis Weiſs, or Peter Miller, Eſquires. in Philadelphia. tf

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FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE ESTATE, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 9 miles from this city, 1 from the old Lancaſter road, and 2 from the river Schuylkill, containing about 378 acres, of which there are 50 acres of excellent watered meadow in good order, 150 acres of cleared land, and 178 acres of woodland, moſtly large thriving timber. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a convenient ſtone kitchen and waſh-houſe adjoining, with a pump of excellent water, a garden newly paled, and two orchards, a ſpring-houſe, a very convenient ſtable for 20 horſes, a large barn, with cow-houſes for 25 cows, and a large cart-houſe, all built of ſtone, a chair-houſe and work-ſhop, a frame waggon-houſe. Alſo five ſmall tenements for the accommodation of the millers, farmers and workmen; a very convenient three ſtory ſtone Merchant-mill with two pair of Burr-ſtones in good repair, and ſupplied by a conſtant ſtream; a two ſtory ſtone griſt-mill, with two pair of ſtones in good repair, and has a conſtant run of cuſtom and plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a convenient ſaw-mill, well ſituated and in good order; a ſtone paper-mill, with a frame drying-houſe adjoining, is very forcible and in good repair; a ſmall dwelling-houſe for the Paper-maker near the mill.

In addition to the above there is another mill-ſeat on the premiſes, well ſituated for carrying on any manufactory, which can be ſupplied with a ſmall, conſtant ſtream, upwards of 20 feet head and fall, and without injuring any of the other mills.

The whole is in good repair, and under good fence. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next. For further particulars apply to EDWARD MILNER, on the premiſes, or to

CONYNGHAM, NESBIT and Co.
and JOHN DONNALDSON.

If the above Eſtate ſhould not be Sold, the paper-mill, with a proportion of meadow, paſture land, &c. will be Rented. Alſo, the Merchant-mill, with a dwelling and other accommodations for the Miller. For particulars apply as above.

Philadelphia, Februery 21, 1792. tf.

FRANCE.

National Legiſlative Aſſembly.

Monday, January 23.

A deputation from the ſection of the Gobelins complained of the extravagant price of ſugar, which the people knew was not occaſioned by the inſurrection at St. Domingo, but by the contrivances of monopoliſts, obſerving that it was ſtored up in great quantities in almoſt every large building that could be hired for that purpoſe.

The Preſident anſwered, that reſpect for the law was the firſt duty of every citizen, and exhorted the deputation to recommend that duty to thoſe who ſent them, and a patient reliance on the legiſlature for relief of their grievances.

Tueſday, January 24.

The Mayor of Paris, at the head of the Municipality, appeared at the Bar. He ſaid that the people had appeared in a ſtate of agitation for ſeveral days, on account of the high price of ſugar. On Friday, at four in the morning, the Hotel de la Force, was diſcovered to be on fire, but whether by accident, or deſign, had not been diſcovered. It was extinguiſhed without much damage. In the mean time accounts were brought of fires in various other parts of the town, which proved to be falſe. A mob collected in the Faubourg of St. Marcean, at a ſugar magazine. The Magiſtrates repaired to the place, and the people diſperſed at their appearance, without ſelling the ſugar at twenty two ſous the pound as had been reported.

Next day a grocer, in the Faubourg of St. Dennis, was induced on the alarm of a mob to diſtribute his ſugar at 24 and 26 ſous the pound. Yeſterday tranquility was reſtored, when accounts were brought of mobs in different parts. One of them repaired to the Mayor's office. The Municipal Council, and the Directory of Department aſſembled, and ſent ſome of their Members to all the places where there was any appearance of tumult. The mob broke the windows of the houſe of M. Baſcarry and M. Glot, and diſtributed a quantity of powder ſugar, from a magazine, at 10 ſous the pound.——The Municipality and the National Guards had done every thing in their power to prevent diſorder, and would continue to do ſo; but it was impoſſible to foreſee what advantage the enemies of public liberty might take of the fermentation among the people, the oſtenſible cauſe of which was the high price of ſugar, and a perſuaſion that it was cauſed by a monopoly.

Thanks were voted to the Mayor, the Municipality, and the National Guard.

A letter was read from Mr. Delbeca, ſetting forth, that he had received the produce of his plantations in St. Domingo before the inſurrection; that he had never concealed it; that it was worth 10 millions of livres, and would ſoon be worth 15; that he had been threatened as a monopolizer; that it was his pleaſure not to ſell this produce at any price, and that he implored the protection of the law in this reſolution, that France, and all Europe, might ſee the efficacy of the Conſtitution, to protect men in the uſe of their property.

Another letter was read from M. Boſcarry, ſtating, that he had been falſely charged with having ſugar ſtored in his houſe; that a mob had broken his windows, and prevented him from attending his duty as a Member of the Aſſembly.

The Committee of Agriculture and Commerce were of opinion, that no law could be paſſed reſpecting the price and ſale of ſugar, that would not greatly injure trade.

M. Caminet ſhewed, that to prevent the exportation of ſugar, of which there was a much greater ſtock on hand than home conſumption required, would be to ruin individuals, to obſtruct foreign commerce, and deprive the ſtate of thirty millions of revenue. The exorbitant price he thought muſt ſoon fall, by the neceſſity thoſe who were keeping up their ſugar would be under of bringing it to market, but the committees of commerce and legiſlation might endeavour to prepare a law againſt an exorbitant increaſe of price.

The Aſſembly adopted this propoſition.

Wedneſday, Jan. 25.

A plan propoſed by Mr. Herault, reſpecting the Emperor, was decreed, of which the following is the tenor.

Art. 1. The King ſhall, by a meſſage, be requeſted to declare to the Emperor, that he cannot hereafter treat with him, but in the name of the French nation, and in virtue of the powers delegated to him by its conſtituents.

2. The King ſhall be requeſted to aſk the Emperor, if, as head of the Houſe of Auſtria, he intends to live in peace and good underſtanding with the French nation; and if he renounces all treaties and contentions directed againſt the ſovereignty and independence of the nation?

3. The King ſhall be required to declare to the Emperor, that in caſe he ſhall, before the firſt of May next, fail to give full and entire ſatisfaction upon all the points above ſtated, his ſilence, as well as every evaſive or dilatory anſwer, will be conſidered as a declaration of war.

4. The King ſhall be entreated to adopt the moſt efficacious meaſures to put the troops in a ſtate to act, upon the firſt orders they may receive.

5. The National Aſſemby enjoins its Diplomatic Committee to preſent, as ſoon as poſſible, a report on the treaty of Verſailles of 1756.

WARSAW, December 7.

Poland at preſent is far from being in a ſituation equal to that of France; but there are ſome individuals who endeavour to render it equally unhappy. The pleaſing proſpect which the revolution afforded us is not yet realized, becauſe its enemies have ſucceeded in retarding the complete ſucceſs of it; and to render it entirely illuſive, they employ the uſual means, namely, that of ſowing diſſenſion in the internal parts of the kingdom, and applying for the intervention of foreign Courts. The project of ſelling the Staroſties is the apple of diſcord which they have thrown on purpoſe to divide the minds of the Diet. In vain has the King offered perſonal ſacrifices; in vain tried every effort to reconcile them; his attempt have hitherto been fruitleſs; and we are at a loſs to conclude in what manner this diſcuſſion will be ſettled, ſo as to ſatisfy both parties. The Marſhal of the Diet, in the Seſſion of the 5th inſtant, made a report of the plan for the ſale of the Domains of the Republic by the United Committees of the Conſtitution and Domains: but the deliberation on the report was adjourned till all the Members had ſufficient time maturely to conſider ſo important a queſtion. The ſecond mode by which they endeavour to create diſtruſt among them, and prevent the new conſtitution from conſolidating, is far from being an imaginary one. In the Seſſion of yeſterday a Nuncio informed the aſſembled States of a conſpiracy entered into againſt the Conſtitution by its principal antagoniſts, namely, the Grand General, Count Branicki, and Counts Rzewſki, and Potocki, who, he ſaid, were aſſembled at Jaſſy, to adopt, under the auſpices (and they hoped with the aſſiſtance) of Ruſſia, a plan to effect a counter-revolution. This matter was immediately taken up by the Diet: The King delivered a diſcourſe replete with energy and patriotiſm; his Majeſty produced and cauſed to be diſtributed an Addreſs, by which 400 gentlemen of Lithuania engaged, under the moſt ſacred promiſes, to ſupport the new Conſtitution in all its integrity; he pointed out to them the neceſſity of employing all the powers with which they were armed for this purpoſe, as the overthrow of a Conſtitution, agreeable to the nation (but diſapproved of by ſome noblemen who favoured foreign intereſts) would of courſe be the ruin of the country; and it was, in conſequence, unanimouſly reſolved to defend the Conſtitution againſt all enterprizes which might be formed againſt it in the heart of the Republic: It was alſo decreed, that whoever oppoſed the conſtitutional laws of the month of May, by manifeſtoes or proteſts, depoſited in any grod, or publiſhed in the country, ſhould be puniſhed with death. However, if the Court of Peterſburgh appears favourably inclined towards the new Conſtitution, all their intrigues will avail little, for we are generally perſuaded that the chief motive which prevents the Elector of Saxony from accepting the ſucceſſion to the Throne of Poland, is, the incertitude of the intentions on the part of Ruſſia,

Dec. 14. Affairs here are ſtill in the ſame poſture. Opinions are more or leſs divided, and the queſtion of the Staroſties, which appears to have been ſtated for the ſole purpoſe of creating a diviſion, ſtill remains undecided.

Orders have been given to convey the body of Prince Potemkin to Cherſon, where a monument is to be erected to him, as founder of the Ruſſian power in the countries which border on the Black Sea.

LONDON, January 5.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Dec. 13.

"A confederation was on the point of breaking out in the Ukraine, but it is happily put an end to by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, having declared to Count Rzewſki (who had applied to her Majeſty) "that ſhe approved the Poliſh Conſtitution, and would never ſupport any perſon whoſe views were to carry fire and ſword through a country." This anſwer of the Czarina has cauſed a great ſenſation, but has kept the parties quiet. In the mean time the Diet will, no doubt, be a remarkable one, particularly as there is a high tribunal erected, before which the diſturbers of the public tranquility are to be arraigned.

"We learn from Jaſſy, that Count de Beſborodko, who is arrived there as Ruſſian Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs for peace, has intimated to the Poliſh emigrants in that city,- -"That his inſtructions relative to Poliſh affairs are, not to countenance any confederation, as the Empreſs is inclined to let Poland enjoy the peace they poſſeſs at preſent."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, December 31.

"Laſt Sunday, between ſix and ſeven in the evening, there was a great ſtorm of thunder at Greenock; the flaſhes of lightning were very vivid; two of the peals of thunder ſeemed to be very near the town: ſome ſailors on board the Minerva, at the Tail of the Bank, were ſtunned by the lightning, but ſoon recovered. There had been a thaw all day, but after the thunder it inclined to froſt. Accounts from Rothſay are more dreadful: About twenty minutes before ſeven, the ſloop William, of Rothſay, was ſtruck with lightning in the harbour; her maſt ſhivered to pieces down to the deck, part of it driven to a great diſtance; the remaining part is ſaid to have jumped out of the ſtep: the William had no people on board at the time. The lightning alſo broke on the ſea near a veſſel lying at anchor, which was agitated by the ſhock.

The ſtorm ſeems to have been of large extent. By advices from Cambletown, dated Monday laſt, the preceding night was the moſt dreadful for thunder and lightning in the memory of the oldeſt perſon there."

The linen manufacture in Ireland is thus fallen: In the year 1785. the number of yards manufactured was 770,031. In 1780, only 363,196.

Capt. Minors, who commanded the ſloop Induſtry, which an armed Spaniſh ſchooner had ſeized near Cape-Florida, having delivered in a teſtimony upon oath, that ſeveral veſſels and their crews, captured in the ſame manner, had been ſent to diſtant and obſcure parts of the Spaniſh Main, the veſſels condemned, and the crews exiled, has produced a Memorial from our Governor at Jamaica, which was delivered to the Governor of Havanna, who has promiſed to make every enquiry into the ſame, and render every juſtice to the injured which can be enforced.

Jan. 10. There are hopes that the celebrated circumnavigator, able officer, and humane man, Count de la Peyrouſe, is not loſt. It is ſaid, that Admiral de Bougainville has received tidings of him.---A ſhip from China touched at the Iſle of Bourbon, and gave there an account of the place where he was to be found. He, and ſuch of his men as are ſtill alive, are ſaid to have ſuffered dreadfully from the ſcurvy, which had occaſioned the loſs of their hair and teeth. The report ſays, that a veſſel was to be diſpatched from the Iſle of Bourbon, to bring them home.

The Eaſt-India Company have preſented to the Peſhwaw of Mahratta, a pair of magnificent globes, of the value of 500 guineas. The globes, in their mounting, ſtand five feet high. They are 28 inches in diameter. The advantage from the high mounting is, that the obſerver, ſitting, has in his view, without turning the globe, the whole range of latitude from one pole to the other. The celeſtial globe ſo far differs, totally from the ordinary cuſtom, that all the imaginary forms are omitted. The ſurface is blue foil; on it above 5000 ſtars are laid down in the preſcribed poſitions; and diſcriminated further by their ſize and colour. The ſpots thus repreſenting ſtars, gold, ſilver and red foil, all are within the ſurrounding varniſh. The mounting of both globes is in ſilver.

Feb. 4 It was reported yeſterday, that ſome of the diſcontented Patriots had ſet fire, in ſeveral places, to the City of Bruſſels; and that when the account came off, which was ſaid to have been received by a merchant in the City, the greater part of the town was reduced to aſhes. We ſtate it merely as a report.

A letter from Madras, dated September 18, ſays---"In three days days will march from hence to Bangalore a ſtrong reinforcement of cavalry, infantry, and a large battering train for the ſiege of Seringapatam. Every thing carries an air of ardour and ſucceſs; our provinces are in perfect ſecurity, and a more gallant army never marched into an enemy's country."

By a private letter from India, the following account is ſaid to have been received of an attack upon Coimbatoor:

That the enemy having croſſed the Bowance river, reached Coimbatoor, and ſummoned the garriſon, conſiſting of a few ſeapoys, commanded by Lieut. CHALMERS, to ſurrender. The Commander refuſed, and the place was immediately attacked, and defended very gallantly.

Early in the morning of the 11th of Auguſt, the enemy, in four diviſions, attempted to carry the fort by eſcalade; but after continuing the ſtorm for three hours and a half, they were completely repulſed with conſiderable loſs. In the mean time, Major CUPPAGE, being joined by a Travancore battallion, marched from Paligautcherry, on the day of the aſſault, to the relief of Coimbatoor. Upon his arrival, the enemy haſtily retired, and left behind them their battering guns. Major CUPPAGE went in purſuit of the enemy next day; but finding they had croſſed the Bowanee, he returned to Coimbatoor.

The reduction of our naval and military eſtabliſhments, announced in his majeſty's ſpeech, is at leaſt a ſtrong indication that neither we nor our ally, the King of Pruſſia, mean to take an active part in any diſpute between France and the Emperor.

The miniſter on Tueſday laſt was obliged to own that he had completely failed in his negociation with Ruſſia, and after putting the country to the expence of an armament, been obliged to give up his own opinion to that of the public. His confidence in his own opinion, however, coſt the public more than 300,000l.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, January 14.

"A courier extraordinary arrived at the French ambaſſador's on Tueſday laſt, the contents of whoſe diſpatches were of ſuch a nature as to cauſe a ſuſpenſion of the marching orders to the troops in Bohemia, Auſtria, and Tyroll, ſo that every thing remains yet in *ſtatu quo*.--The above diſpatches have occaſioned much movement in the ſtate and imperial chanceiries, but no anſwer to them was given laſt night, altho' the meſſenger waits to ſet off back to Paris, with the reply of our court, as ſoon as he receives it. Our Court, no doubt, wiſhes to avoid a formal rupture with France, yet the ſituation of affairs between the two countries is at preſent very critical. The Emperor gave a very ſtriking inſtance of his wiſh to avoid a quarrel, by forbidding the French emigrants from being furniſhed with any ſort of arms, or recruiting on the German territory."

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, January 20.

"We learn from Straſburgh that the King of France has written to the Emperor, the German and neighbouring Princes, to warn them that the Aſſembly of Ettenheim muſt be diſperſed by the 14th, or that he muſt take that trouble upon himſelf. By the laſt accounts that will not be neceſſary, as the Prince de Conde is gone to Oberkirch with moſt of his party."

Letters from Straſburgh, dated January 16, ſay---"The French emigrants have received ſtrick orders to quit the eſtate of the Cardinal, and we are aſſured they are going to Caſſel.

"Several men of the legion of Mirabeau have repaſſed the Rhine with their arms and baggage, and they ſay they ſhall be followed by a great number of their comrades."

MIDDLETOWN, March 24.

Laſt Monday night, between the hours of twelve and one, a fire broke out in the dwelling houſe of the widow Eſther Wetmore, of this city. The fire had made ſuch progreſs before it was diſcovered, that it was impoſſible to extinguiſh it. The houſe, principal of the furniture, and Mrs. Wetmore's wearing apparel, were ſoon reduced to aſhes. Mrs. Wetmore and a negro girl, (the only perſons who lived in the houſe) were abſent on a viſit, at Colonel Phillips's, and had been there three or four days. The fire broke out in a part of the houſe where none had been kept for ſix weeks. Theſe circumſtances induced a belief that ſome abandoned villain had broken open the houſe, and ſet it on fire to conceal the burglary. A mulatto fellow, who called himſelf Dick Goold, from New-York, and who had lived a ſhort time as a ſervant in Col. Phillips's family, having been out that night, was ſuſpected and examined. He confeſſed that he had, the day before, taken five dollars from the houſe; and that he, with two others, had that evening formed a deſign of making further plunder---that they proceeded towards the houſe, with a lanthorn concealed---that he ſtopped a few rods ſhort and refuſed to go any further---that the others went in, took what they thought proper, and ſet fire to the houſe. On Wedneſday the three men were apprehended and brought before authority for examination. But the circumſtances appearing againſt the other two being inſufficient to corroborate Dick's account of their being concerned in perpetrating the crime, they were diſcharged. But Dick was bound over to the Superior Court, and committed to goal, to await his trial at this town in July next.

ALBANY, March 22.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the New-York ſpeculators have carried their ſchemes to a great height, for it appears that they have ſo much influence with the poſt-officers or carriers, that we can receive no papers; not one has been received this ſome poſts paſt: he ſuppoſes they wiſh to engroſs the whole of the canal ſcrips.

The principal part of the money ſubſcribed by the patriotic citizens of Albany, to be given in premiums for the encouragement of the manufacture of maple ſugar, is collected, and lodged in the hands of Mr. James Van Ingen, one of the committee.

At the vendue at the city tavern on Tueſday evening, no Albany ſcrips were offered for ſale, the preſent holders being aſſured of a greater advantage in continuing ſtockholders than in ſelling even at the preſent very advanced price. Military rights ſold for £ 99 10 caſh.

Canal ſcrip, for the weſtern lock navigation, ſold at auction, on Tueſday evening, at 48 dollars, d. and p. the 15th June, on condition that the firſt payment on each ſhare ſhall be 25 dollars.

PITTSBURGH, March 24.

Captain Caſs, of the 2d United States regiment, marched from this place on Tueſday laſt, with a detachment of men for Fort Franklin—this detachment will augment that garriſon to 120 men, and of which Captain Caſs is to take the command.

Captain Hughes, with a fine company of men, arrived here on Saturday laſt from the eaſtward.

We hear from Short Creek, about ſix miles on this ſide Whelen, that a party of Indians had ſtolen ſix horſes from that neighbourhood---they were purſued ſome diſtance, but were not overtaken.

Extract of a letter from Major George M'Cully, commandant of the ſix months militia, to Capt. Smith, of Waſhington, dated March 12, 1792.

"I wiſh you to conſult with Colonel Baird, the county lieutenant, and ſend a detachment or two, under careful ſerjeants, out to the moſt expoſed parts of Waſhington county, to aid the ſpies in ſcouting, and covering the frontiers---If you ſhould not have rifles enough to arm ſuch parties, apply to Col. Baird, perhaps he may have public arms and ammunition that you can receipt for, to be returned as ſoon as ours arrive. Should theſe men march out, pleaſe to give them ſpecial orders to obſerve a perfect ſilence when ſcouting; to be careful of their ammunition, and inſult none of the inhabitants, nor meddle with the ſmalleſt part of their property---An habitual vigilance to guard againſt being ſurprized ought to be early impreſſed on the minds of the men, as they have a ſubtle enemy to deal with, and ought never to be off their guard."

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

The ſhip William Penn, captain Joſiah, arrived in this port on Sunday laſt from London, which ſhe left the 8th of February.---Advices by this veſſel are nearly of the ſame dates as have already appeared in this paper---received via Glaſgow and New-York.---A few extracts are given under the foreign head.

In the William Penn, from London, are the following paſſengers:

Mr. Potter and his Lady,
Miſs Read,
Mr. John Oglevy,
Mr. Henry Miercken,
Mr. John Richards, and
Ten in the Steerage.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, March 13.

"Yeſterday a moſt extraordinary order was iſſued by the Governor relative to all foreign veſſels in port; the moſt of them are ordered away in ſix days, and the remainder in eight, ſo that no veſſel can ſtay longer than that time in harbour. This your own judgment will tell you is the ſame as a prohibition to all ſtrange veſſels; and there is another circumſtance that makes the order doubly hard, which is, that all foreigners who arrive muſt value themſelves on a Spaniard, and all their buſineſs tranſacted by him and in his name. Such unexpected proceedings will certainly knock up this trade, and make the Royal Cedula of no effect, as the ſteps now taken by government are as oppoſite to it, as they are to juſtice. It is really difficult to foreſee what will be the reſult of them, I mean as to the veſſels that are now in port: for after this news reaches the continent, I do not expect a ſingle veſſel will make her appearance here, at leaſt till there is ſome alteration for the better *that can be depended on*."

Extract of a letter from London.

"There is now a talk of the Eaſt India Company's raiſing ſugars in their ſettlements to import to this kingdom. The Dean of Glouceſter ſaid, many years ago, "Be it, I ſay, never to be forgotten (at leaſt for the ſake of ſelf-intereſt, if not for better motives) that in the courſe of years, perhaps in a little more than half a century, not only Great Britain and Ireland, but all Europe, may be ſupplied (if they pleaſe) with ſugars and all the products of the warmer climates, without ſlavery, without colonies, without governments and placemen, without fees and perquiſites, without forts and *guarda coſtas*, without contracts, and without jobs."

M. de la Fayette ſet out from Paris for Mentz, to aſſume his command in the national army, the 26th of December laſt. On that morning the battalions of the Pariſian national guard paid their reſpects to him, and a numerous eſcort conducted him to the Thuilleries, where he took leave of the King.

Several detachments of horſe followed him to a conſiderable diſtance from the capital.

On the day before, M. de la Fayette pronounced the following addreſs to the National Aſſembly:

"Gentlemen,

"The National Aſſembly knows my ſentiments and my principles. I content myſelf, therefore, with offering my thanks for the marks of approbation, which it has deigned to give to the choice of the King, and I join theſe homages to thoſe of my reſpect for the Aſſembly, and of my unalterable devotion to the maintenance and defence of the Conſtitution."

To this addreſs the Preſident anſwered as follows:

"Sir,

"The name of La Fayette brings with it ideas of liberty and victory. They followed him under the colours of the Americans; they will accompany him at the head of the French armies. Thoſe national guards, whoſe firſt operations you directed, will remember your voice, and will be worthy of them and of you.

"If the blindneſs of our enemies is ſuch, that they will try the ſtrength of a great and regenerated people—march to combat; the French people, who have ſworn to live and die free, will always preſent with confidence to nations and to tyrants its Conſtitution and La Fayette."

Extract of a letter from London, January 4, 1792.

"The committee keep up their zeal and attention to
"the abolition of the Slave Trade, which will certainly
"be brought again this Seſſion into the Houſe of Com-
"mons by Wilberforce, if poſſible, with redoubled zeal."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, January 24.

"Counter Revolution is a Bugbear which does not frighten us, but if the Princes continue their hoſtile intents, ſome blood may poſſibly be ſpilt; the malignant may alſo avail themſelves of the moment to create difficulties in the different departments, but here we are well diſpoſed to encounter them. Notwithſtanding the burning of Port-au-Prince on the 22d of November, a general opinion here, that order will ſpeedily be re-eſtabliſhed in the Iſland, prevents the ſale of ſugars, coffee, &c. at the preſent high prices, and exchange has riſen here ſince laſt week from 17 1-2 to 18."

In the Britiſh Houſe of Commons on the 2d of February Mr. Wilberforce gave notice, that he would move for an abolition of the Slave Trade very early in the ſeſſion.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 31.

The committee appointed on the part of this Houſe as managers of a conference with a committee of the Senate, on the ſubject of the mode of chuſing Federal Senators, made report, which was read as follows, viz.

"That after a full and ample diſcuſſion of the ſubject as relative to the conſtitutionality and expediency of a joint vote of the members of both houſes, as urged by your committee, and after attending to the arguments of the committee of the Senate in oppoſition to this doctrine, it was found that there was no appearance of a coalition of ſentiment, wherefore it was judged expedient for the committees to riſe without the moſt remote expectation of coming to a deciſion, founded on an union of opinion."

Ordered to lie on the table.

A bill to require of the officers in the different departments of the ſtate, an account of the fees they ſeverally charge in their offices, came down for concurrence.

A meſſage from the Governor informed the houſe, that he had approved and ſigned an act to enable executors and adminiſtrators, by leave of court, to convey lands and tenements, contracted for by their decedents; and alſo an act for annexing the Loganian Library to the Library belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

The bill directing the ſtate treaſurer to ſubſcribe, in the name of the commonwealth, to the loan propoſed by the United States, &c. paſſed to a third reading.

The houſe agreed to the amendments of the Senate on the bill, to enable the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives to diſcharge the contingent expences of a preceding Houſe, with exceptions.

The Houſe having completed the conſideration of the enacting clauſes of the Lancaſter turnpike bill, it was moved that the further conſideration of the bill be poſtponed, for the purpoſe of admitting the Corporation of this city to be heard by counſel in ſupport of their rights, which they conceive to be interfered with by the ſaid bill.

This motion was negatived.

The yeas and nays were called on the bill's paſſing to a third reading; and were, yeas 45, nays 2.

The chiefs of the *Five Nations*, on Monday laſt, met the Governor in the Council-chamber, to return a formal anſwer to his addreſs, delivered to them, in the ſame place, on the 28th ultimo.

SAGOYEWATHA, or RED JACKET, firſt addreſſed his Excellency, as follows:

Brother, Onas Governor,*

Open unprejudiced ears to what we have to ſay. Some days ſince you addreſſed us, and what you ſaid gave us great pleaſure. This day, the Great Spirit has allowed us to meet you again, in this Council-chamber. We hope that your not receiving an immediate anſwer to your addreſs, will make no improper impreſſion upon your mind.

We mention this, leſt you ſhould ſuſpect, that your kind welcome and friendly addreſs, has not had a proper effect upon our hearts. We aſſure you it is far otherwiſe.

Brother, Onas Governor,

In your addreſs to us the other day, in this ancient Council-chamber, where our forefathers have often converſed together, ſeveral things ſtruck our attention very forcibly. When you told us this was the place in which our forefathers often met on peaceable terms, it gave us ſenſible pleaſure, and more joy than we could expreſs.

Brother, Onas Governor,

Though we have not writings like you; yet we remember often to have heard of the friendſhip that exiſted between our forefathers and yours. The picture to which you drew our attention †brought freſh to our minds the friendly conferences that uſed to be held between the former Governors of Pennſylvania, and our Tribes, and ſhewed the love which your forefathers had of peace, and the friendly diſpoſition of our people. It is ſtill our wiſh, as well as yours, to preſerve peace between our Tribes and you, and it would be well if the ſame ſpirit exiſted among the Indians to the Weſtward, and through every part of the United States.

Brother, Onas Governor,

You particularly expreſſed, that you were well pleaſed to find, that we differed in diſpoſition from the Indians Weſtward. Your diſpoſition is that for which the ancient Onas Governors were remarkable. As you love peace, ſo do we alſo; and we wiſh it could be extended to the moſt diſtant parts of this great country.

Brother, Onas Governor,

We agreed in council, this morning, that the ſentiments I have expreſſed, ſhould be communicated to you, before the delegates of the Five Nations, and to tell you, that your cordial welcome to this city, and the good ſentiments contained in your addreſs, have made a deep impreſſion on our hearts, have given us great joy, and from the heart I tell you ſo. This is all I have to ſay.

AGWELONDONGWAS, or GOOD PETER, next addreſſed the Governor.

He firſt congratulated the delegates of the Five Nations upon ſo happy and friendly a meeting, and on having ſo good an opportunity of ſhewing their peaceable diſpoſition, and of anſwering the Governor's friendly addreſs, which had given them ſo much pleaſure; then turning to the Governor he began:

Brother, Onas Governor,

I take part in the joy you feel, in meeting your brothers of the Five Nations at this day on ſuch peaceable terms, and I rejoice with my brethren of the Five Nations, on the ſame account. This meeting brought to my recollection the days when our forefathers were united as brethren.

Brother, Onas Governor,

Let me tell you how much I wiſh, that the hearty friendſhip which ſubſiſted between our forefathers ſhould ſubſiſt equally between their children. What is there more deſirable than that we, who live within hearing of each other, ſhould unite for the common good. This is my wiſh. It is the wiſh of my nation, although I am ſorry I can't ſay, of every individual in it; for there are differences of opinions among us, as well as among our white brethren.

Brother, Onas Governor,

Your country is happy. It has a complete and firm government, whoſe peace is ſecured, and where all obey your voice. We are in a different ſituation. Our government is not eſtabliſhed like yours, and though many attend to the voice of our councils, yet ſome don't, eſpecially the young men. They ſometimes, however, alſo do hear us.

Brother, Onas Governor,

I have been long acquainted with ſome cuſtoms, and in a degree with the nature of your governments, and eſpecially with the government of this ſtate, and of the difficulties you had in eſtabliſhing it; and I wiſh you to remember, that your forefathers laboured much, notwithſtanding thoſe difficulties, to live in peace with us, and protect us, notwithſtanding our weakneſſes.

I hope, Brother, Onas Governor, that we ſhall derive ſome laſting benefit from this viſit to your city, and carry home with us an impreſſion on our minds, that will make us keep Onas in mind. This is all I ſhall ſay.

The Governor then delivered the following reply.

Brothers,

You have ſpoken the language of friendſhip and peace.

I rejoice to find that our ſentiments, upon the preſent occaſion, are much alike; for I am perſuaded, that the happineſs of your nations, as well as of the United States, will be beſt promoted by a mutual regard, and the liberal exchange of good offices.

I hope, indeed, that, when the other Indian Nations behold the effects of the harmony eſtabliſhed between us, they will endeavour to obtain the ſame bleſſings, by treading in the ſame path.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman South-weſt of the river Ohio, to his friend in this city, dated Joneſboro', 5th March, 1792.

"I have the melancholy news to impart to you, that I have juſt received a letter from my father, in Cumberland, which informs me, that on the 15th of January, the Indians aſſaſſinated three of my brothers, and one brother-in-law. I underſtand they had been to Kentucky, and were returning home by water, and coming up Cumberland, they ſent to my father for proviſions, and about the time the meſſenger was expected back, they diſcovered a canoe lying at ſhore, in which they imagined were white people coming to their relief. One of my brothers hailed them (being late in the evening) and they anſwered 'Friends,' in Engliſh. They then rowed on until they came within about three rods of the ſhore, and diſcovering them to be Indians, were obliged to defend themſelves as well as they could. The enemy fired in upon them, killed my brother-in-law and the Captain the firſt fire. It was not long after, when they killed my brothers. But the few now left, kept up ſo ſtrong a fire, that they ſaved the boat from being taken. There is, in all probability, a greater appearance of a hot war in Cumberland this ſummer, than ever yet has been. My couſin is at this time in the Cherokee nation, and does not know any thing of the cataſtrophe that has happened in our family; and I dread the conſequence of his being ſo much in their power."

[From a London Paper.]

WARS SINCE THE REVOLUTION:

THEIR CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

How reaſon frowns on War's unequal game,
Where Waſted Nations *riſe a ſinleſs name!*
Where Mortgaged States *their Grandſire's wreaths regret!*
From age to age—In EVERLASTING DEBT.

King William, our glorious Deliverer, his Wars.

The cauſe—forſooth, to reduce the power of France.

The effect—to reduce the power of England, for he increaſed the national debt—£15730439.

Queen Anne—no leſs glorious—her Wars.

The cauſe—to get a barrier for the Dutch, and to dethrone Philip of Spain.

The effect—no gain but to the Duke of Marlborough, and Co.—Thirty-ſeven millions.

More loſs!—added to the national debt—£37757661.

George I.—his Wars.

The cauſe—the poſſeſſion of Verden and Bremen, Dutchies of uſe perhaps to Hanover—not to England—

To guarantee the Emperor's lands in Italy!!

The effect—Thirteen millions more, £13730000.

George II.—his Wars.

The cauſes—two ears cut off in the new world—

(The words are the King of Pruſſia's.) Hungary and America.

Effects—above an hundred millions more debt, viz. £103449693.

George III. whom God long preſerve—his Wars.

The cauſes—a raſh, untenable project of taxing America, with a *three-penny* tea-tax.

The effects—a gain to Great-Britain of £67 5*s.* ſterling!!

A loſs to Great-Britain of above a hundred and ten millions ſterling. £110279341.

The total of theſe enormous loſſes may be made by any one who is ſenſible enough to ſee ſuch miſchief with patience.

Married, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the Right Reverend Biſhop White, Mr. Henry Capper, of this city, Merchant, to Miſs Eleanor Bartholomew, daughter of Edward Bartholomew, Eſquire.

Died, at the Sweet Springs in Virginia, Mr. HENRY GURNEY, late of Tuſculum, in the liberties of Philadelphia. The benevolent and amiable temper---the poliſhed manners, and the delicate taſte in all the fine arts, which diſtinguiſhed this worthy man, will long endear his memory to all who knew him.

SHIP NEWS.

Ship Sally, King, on his paſſage from Bourdeaux to this port, on the 7th ult. in lat. 37. 0. N. long. 51. 0 W. ſpoke the ſhip Peggy, Miles, from London, bound to George-town (Maryland) out 42 days: all well.

Capt. Lowrey, of the brig Little Sarah, on the 30th ult. off the Capes of Delaware, ſpoke the ſhip London Packet, from London to Virginia; who informed that the Emperor's army is diſcharged; and, that affairs in France are almoſt ſettled. The brig Eliza, M'Kay, and the brig Minerva, Morgan, was to ſail on the 15th ult. from Jamaica for this port.

Waterford, Feb. 1. The ſhip Fanny, of and from Boſton, with tar and lumber for Liverpool, was ſtranded this morning within the entrance of this harbour, betwixt Creton head and paſſage, and the crew ſaved; and, if the weather proves favourable in the enſuing ſpring tides, there is a probability of ſaving the ſhip and cargo.

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* Titles given to Governors of Pennſylvania.

† A copy of the well known print of Penn's treaty with the Indians, painted by a young artiſt in this city, with which they were much pleaſed.

This Day is publiſhed, (Price 6/6)

By MATTHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet,

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miſs More's Eſſays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letters to a new married Lady
6. Miſs Chapone, on command of temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies.

*** SETS of the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

As ſeveral gentlemen, in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore diſappointed in their applications for complete ſets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now, and will henceforward, have a conſtant ſupply of ſets on hand;---ſuch gentlemen, therefore, as pleaſe, may be furniſhed with ſets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at ſixteen dollars.

This work will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America.

Said CAREY *has lately publiſhed,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2/9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatiſe on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Obſervations, 4/8
7. American Conſtitutions, 4/8
8. Doway Bible---neat, 6 dolls.---elegant, 50/2
9. Vade Mecum, 1/10½
10. Charles Grandiſon, abridged, 1/3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2/6, in blue paper 1/10½
12. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, bound, 4/6
13. Select Poems, 1/3
14. Think well on't, 1/10½
15. The Chriſtian Economy, 1/10½

Of ſaid CAREY may be had, wholeſale and retail, Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Quills, Ink-powder, Writing-paper of various kinds, Bonnet-paper, Pocket-books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-ſtands, Meſſage and Playing Cards, &c. &c.

t. b. c. 6 w.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, April 2d, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 20th day of April inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, bounded by lands of Peter Z. Lloyd, Eſq; Thomas Stalker, and others, containing 166 acres. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Robert Eaſtbourn, deceaſed, and Eſther his wife.

* CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, April 2d, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of this inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Joſeph Fury, in the townſhip of New-London, A Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of Alexander Morriſon, Robert Curry, and others, containing 170 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Francis Thonton, deceaſed. * CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 2237 acres of excellent land, on the creek of Pequeeſe, in the county of Suſſex, New-Jerſey, about eight miles from the court-houſe; the greater part unimproved meadow; a great deal of valuable white-oak ſwamp; the creek Pequeeſe runs through it; there is a vaſt body of meadow, belonging to many people, which, when drained by an act of Aſſembly, will be of great value. Suſſex now is the ſecond county in Jerſey; in point of number it is by far the moſt thriving of any in it. Enquire at No. 212, North Front-ſtreet.

April 4th, 1792. *

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at Mock's paper-mill, in Douglaſs townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 16th day of February laſt paſt, a ſky coloured MARE; an old Saddle, with a red ſtriped ſweat-cloth, and curb bridle. The Mare is 10 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, carries her head and tail high, when rid, an ailment in her left eye, the left hind foot is white, ſhe paces, trots, and gallops, hath neither brand nor ear mark, and is apt to bite at ſtrangers. Whoever takes up the Mare and thief, or gives me notice where I can have the Mare again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, from JOHN BIEHM.

N. B. Said Mare was marauded by a tall fellow, with light coloured hair, is about 30 years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German. April 3. †

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On the twelfth day of April next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing about 230 acres, ſituate in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, about ten miles weſt of Newport, and 6 eaſt of New London croſs roads, and now in the tenure of Hugh Ruſſell; 4 or five acres of ſaid farm are now meadow, and 15 or 20 more may be made, there is alſo a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a log houſe, a frame barn, cellared underneath, and a young orchard. The terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given, by EVAN EVANS, GEORGE EVANS, PETER EVANS, GIDEON GILPIN, Guardian to MARY GILPIN. *

A MILL for SALE.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 2d day of the Fourth Month next,

TWO HUNDRED and FOUR acres of Land, with a good Merchant-mill and Saw mill, the houſe is 40 by 50 feet, with two water wheels, and the houſe convenient for three pair of ſtones, two pair now running, one of which are French Burrs, a rolling ſcreen and fan, all in good order for manufacturing wheat; with three dwelling-houſes, one of which is ſuitable to accommodate a ſtore and family. Theſe works ſtand on one of the waters of Gooſe Creek, called Panther Skin, in Loudoun county, Virginia. A credit will be given for great part of the money, alſo two or three months for the firſt payment after the Day of ſale, if required. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock on the premiſes.

Firſt Month, 20th, 1792. ‡ BENJAMIN MYERS.

CURRACOA HIDES,

Of the beſt Quality, have juſt arrived, and for ſale, in Race-ſtreet, No. 87, by

¶ GODFREY HAGA.

Northampton county, February 24, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 9th day of April next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, including two iſlands in the river Lehigh, ſituate in Bethlehem townſhip, bounded by lands of Michael Smith, Frederick Boyer, Samuel Colman, and the river Lehigh, containing together 350 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Aubel, deceaſed, and to be ſold by * JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 9th day of April next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a frame houſe, ſtable, and a lot of ground, in the borough of Eaſton, bounded on the ſouth by lots in poſſeſſion of Andrew Ladlie, on the eaſt and north by alleys, late the property and eſtate of William Jackſon. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

* JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 9th day of April next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, the following ſeveral tracts of land, viz. one tract ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by lands of George Repſher, Jacob Hubb's old place, and Benjamin Ward, containing 197 acres; one tract alſo ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, bounded by land of George Boon and George Haone, containing 49 acres; one tract in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands of James Buſh, Jacob Ott and William Boon, containing 92 acres; one other tract near Tunkhane, the Wyoming road running through the ſame, containing 361 acres, the property of Iſaac Sictman. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by * JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 9th day of April next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Williams townſhip, bounded by the river Delaware and lands of Joſeph Rehards, Peter Ladich, and others, containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of Hugh Hughes, eſquire, deceaſed. Taken in execution, and to be ſold by

* JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 9th day of April next, at the Courthouſe in Eaſton, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Upper Mount Bethel townſhip, bounded by lands of Zachariah Roadrock, Henry Dills, John Mayers, and George Engel, containing 110 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Kikendall, and to be ſold by ¶ JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, March 12, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Tueſday the 10th day of April next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain Meſſuage, Saw-mill, and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Sallidays, Robert Levers and vacant land, containing 175 acres; this tract lies about 8 miles from the River Delaware; the land is well timbered with pine and white-oak, the mill is new and ſtands on a large creek. Taken in execution as the property of John Townes, and to be ſold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HEAD, late of this city, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to apply to them for payment.

HENRY DRINKER,
JEREMIAH WARDER, } Executors.
WILLIAM SANSOM,

Philadelphia, Second Month, 25th, 1792. 6 w.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On the Tenth Day of the Fourth Month next, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN PARRY, deceaſed,

A GRIST MILL and PLANTATION, containing upwards of 100 acres of Land, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, and county of Montgomery, 15 miles from Philadelphia, about 18 acres of meadow, 40 of woodland, and the remainder ploughland, with an orchard of upwards of 100 apple-trees, a good dwelling-houſe, barn, milk-houſe and waggon houſe, all ſtone buildings. The mill in good order for Merchant and country buſineſs, with two pair of ſtones, a French Burr in each pair; a good ſtand for procuring wheat and corn, likewiſe a good ſupply of country cuſtom; alſo a Cooper's ſhop near the mill. The ſale to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day; where attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

Third Month 17th, 1792. ¶
THOMAS PARRY,
BENJAMIN PARRY, } Executors.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, 20 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading to Corryell's ferry, near Richard Leedom's tavern, conſiſting of about 190 acres, to be ſold in lots, viz. one lot from twenty to fifty acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, a ſtone dwelling houſe thereon, a good barn, ſpring and ſpring houſe, likewiſe a good ſtream of water, with a good griſt mill and ſaw mill thereon, the head and fall ſufficient for a 24 foot water wheel, the walls being built for the ſame, 5 acres of watered meadow, 5 acres of woodland, a young orchard of grafted fruit of the beſt kinds; one other lot of 40 acres, a good barn thereon, 5 acres of good meadow, 10 of woodland, the remainder good plowland; one other of ninety acres, 6 acres of meadow, 10 of woodland, a young orchard of different kinds of grafted fruit, ſuch as apples, pears, &c. the remainder plowland; two other lots, with dwelling houſes thereon, containing 2 or 3 acres a piece, chiefly woodland. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premiſes. * JONATHAN SHAW.

TO BE LET,

A TAVERN and PLANTATION, with a Ferry belonging to the ſame, called Perkioming, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county: may be entered on the ſecond day of April next. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, No. 27, Third-ſtreet, March 20.

WANTED,

A SOBER MAN, who is well qualified to take the charge of a School. He muſt write a good Hand, underſtand Grammar, and ſome branches of the Mathematics. A perſon anſwering this deſcription, and producing good recommendations, will receive good wages. Apply at No. 32, Race-ſtreet.

N. B. A ſingle man will be preferred.

Third Month 20, 1792.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday, the 17th inſt. on Point-no-Point road, a light bay HORSE, with a ſaddle and bridle on him, 15 hands high, with a bald face, both hind feet white, one of his fore feet has a lump on it. Any perſon, taking up and delivering him at ROBERT LEWIS's mill, Pennypack, ſign of General Waſhington, on the Briſtol road, or at the ſign of the Blue Ball, Frankford, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 19, 1792. ‡ ROBERT LEWIS.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, and SAW MILL, on a plentiful ſtream of water, together with 24 acres of limeſtone land, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, about ¼ of a mile therefrom, and 14 miles from Philadelphia. The Mill-houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high; both Mills in compleat repair, with ſundry other improvements and conveniencies. For further particulars enquire of EDWARD BONSALL, and Company, at their Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet.

ALSO, to be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY in this City, or for DRY GOODS.

A PLANTATION, containing 120 acres of good land, ſituate on the road leading to the Great Swamp, 4 miles above the Friend's Meeting-Houſe, (North Wales). On the premiſes are a log houſe, barn, 20 acres of meadow, about 100 apple-trees, and 10 acres of woodland Enquire as above.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JOHN CRAIG, JOHN BILDERBACK, SAMUEL BARBER, AQUILA HUTCHEN, WILLIAM RICHESON, GABRIEL WESTLONG, and HUGH GUNNING, inſolvent debtors, confined in the goal of the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, that the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common-Pleas for the ſaid county, on application to them made, have appointed the ſixth day of April next, for the ſaid creditors to appear before any two or more of ſaid Judges at the town of Salem, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors eſtates, reſpectively, ſhould not be made, and they be diſcharged from confinement, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 24th of November laſt, for the relief of inſolvent debtors then confined. ¶ March 15, 1792.

RAN AWAY, on the 27th of December laſt, from the Subſcriber living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, an Apprentice LAD, named JOSEPH TYGERT, about 18 years of age, about 4 feet high, pretty well ſet, dark hair and complexion. ALSO ran away from the Subſcriber, in Auguſt, 1790, an Apprentice, named JOHN PEACOCK, about 17 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, light complexion. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentices, and ſecures them ſo as their Maſter may get them again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, or ONE DOLLAR for either of them, paid by HENRY MOLIERE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or conceal them at their peril.

March 19, 1792. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN on the night of the 8th inſtant, out of the ſtable of John Sager, living in Abington, townſhip, Montgomery county, a bright bay Mare, about 14½ hands high, riſing 8 years old; marked with a ſnip, both hind feet white. a ſcar on one of her ſhoulders, from having been horned, and a ſplit quite through the near hind hoof. Was taken at the ſame time, a Saddle, almoſt new, with a blue Saddle-cloth, bound with white, as near as can be remembered; the pad faced with red; alſo a Curb-bridle, the lower reins taken off, the forehead piece bound with red and yellow. Whoever takes up the Mare and Thief, and ſecures them for the Subſcribers, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the Mare only, with all reaſonable charges paid, by JOHN SAGER, or

March 10, 1792. ‡ MOSES SHEPPARD.

N. B. The above theft is ſuppoſed to have been committed by a certain Moſes Cox, a labourer, who was ſeen in the neighbourhood the evening before, but not ſince. The ſaid Cox is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 26 years old, had on a ſurtout coat, ſtriped with black and yellow, light pluſh breeches, waiſtcoat ſtriped acroſs, and a pair of new boots. He was convicted about 18 months ago, at Norritown, in ſaid county, of petty larceny.

Miles Macarty, Conveyancer,

In the Borough of Cheſter, and County of Delaware,

HAS opened an office for the purchaſe and ſale of Real Eſtates, upon moderate commiſſions. He procures money to be lent upon intereſt, the borrower giving approved ſecurity; and draws Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Agreement and other inſtruments of writing, and ſtates (in legal form) the Accounts of Executors, Adminiſtrators and Guardians, upon ſatisfactory terms.

He has now for ſale, a griſt and ſaw-Mill (ſituated on Cheſter creek, about four miles from Cheſter) with a dwelling houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and about five acres of land appurtenant. Alſo 15 acres of prime woodland, within ſaid borough.

2d March, 1792. * t. b. c. t. f.

An excellent Remedy for Rheumatic Pains,

Invented by a famous Phyſician in France.

THOSE patients who will give it a trial, will ſoon be convinced of its powerful effects. Some who have been reduced even to lameneſs have been fully reſtored by continuing this medicine two or three months. To withhold ſo excellent a remedy in a country where rheumatic pains are ſo prevalent, would be a loſs to the community. Thoſe afflicted may apply to JACOB RITTER, No. 67, north Front-ſtreet, TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN, No. 8, ſouth Second-ſtreet, Mrs. ROMAN, No. 57, and JOHN HIRST, No. 88, Race-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1792. *

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceaſed, late of Upper Alloway's Creek townſhip, in the county of Salem and ſtate of New-Jerſey, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, ſo as to enable the executors to ſettle ſaid eſtate; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to pay their reſpective debts immediately, to

SAMUEL RAY, and
BENJAMIN THOMPSON, } Executors.

February 28, 1792. *

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

Wilmington (Delaware) January 2, 1792.

PROPOSALS

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

SIXTEEN SERMONS:

Wherein ſeveral *important* caſes of conſcience are *anſwered* in the courſe of the work.

By the worthy and eminently pious CHRISTOPHER LOVE, miniſter of the goſpel, in Lawrence-Jury, London;---who was beheaded on Tower-hill, in the time of Cromwell's uſurpation, being the laſt he preached.

His WORDS on the ſcaffold are moſt pathetic and weighty, viz.

"ALTHOUGH (ſaid he) there be but a little between me and death, yet this bears up my heart, there is little between me and heaven. It is but lying down upon that block, and I ſhall aſcend upon a throne. I am this day ſailing towards the ocean of eternity, through a rough paſſage, to my haven of reſt, through a red ſea, to the promiſed land. Methinks I hear God ſay to me, as he did to Moſes, Go up to Mount Nebo and die there; ſo to me, Go up to Tower-hill and die there. Iſaac ſaid of himſelf, he was old, and yet he knew not the day of his death: But I cannot ſay ſo: I am young, and yet I know the day of my death, and I know the kind of my death, and the place of my death alſo. I am put to ſuch a kind of death as two famous preachers of the goſpel were put before me; John the Baptiſt, and Paul the Apoſtle, were both beheaded. I read alſo in Rev. xx. 4. The ſaints were beheaded for the word of God, and teſtimony of Jeſus. But herein is the diſadvantage which I lie under in the thoughts of many; they judge that I ſuffer not for the word of God, or for conſcience, but for meddling with ſtate matters. To this I ſhall briefly ſay, that it is an old trick of Satan, to impute the cauſe of God's people's ſufferings to be contrivements againſt the ſtate; when, in truth, it is their religion and conſcience they are perſecuted for. The rulers of Iſrael would have put Jeremy to death, upon a civil account, though indeed it was only the truth of his prophecy that made the rulers angry with him: And yet upon a civil account they pretend he muſt die. So Paul, though he did but preach Jeſus Chriſt, yet his enemies would have him put to death, under pretence that he was a mover of ſedition. Upon a civil account my life is pretended to be taken away; whereas it is, becauſe I purſue my covenant, and will not proſtitute my principles and conſcience to the ambition and luſt of men. I am this day making a double exchange; I am changing a pulpit for a ſcaffold, and a ſcaffold for a throne; and I might add a third, I am changing the preſence of this numerous multitude on Tower-hill, for the innumerable company of ſaints and angels in heaven, the holy hill of Zion; and I am changing a guard of ſoldiers for a guard of angels, who will receive me, and carry me to Abraham's boſom. Formerly (ſaid he) I have been under a ſpirit of bondage; yea, ſometimes I have had more fear in drawing out a tooth, than now I have for cutting off my head. When fear was upon me, death was not near; now when death is near to me, my fear is evaniſhed.——I am comforted in this, though men kill me, they cannot damn me; though they thruſt me out of the world, yet can they not ſhut me out of heaven. When I have ſhed my blood, I expect the full declaration of the remiſſion of ſins through the blood of Jeſus Chriſt. I am going to my long home, and ye to your ſhort homes; but I ſhall be at my home, before ye be at yours. He prayed, that, ſeeing he was called to do the work which he never did, he might have the ſtrength which he never had."

Doctor Wild, in his ELEGY reſpecting Mr. Love, hath the following Lines:

METHINKS I heard beheaded ſaints above,
Call to each other, Sirs, make room for LOVE:
Who, when he came to tread the fatal ſtage,
(Which prov'd his glory, and his en'mies rage)
His blood ne'er ran to's heart; Chriſt's blood was there
Reviving it: His own was all to ſpare.
Which riſing in his cheeks, did ſeem to ſay,
Is this the blood you thirſt for? Tak't, I pray.
Spectators in his looks ſuch life did ſee,
That they appear'd more like to die than he.
Lightnings, which fill'd the earth with blazing light,
Did ſerve for torches at that diſmal night;
In which, and all next day, for many hours,
Heav'n groan'd in thunder, and did weep in ſhow'rs:
Nor did I wonder that God thunder'd ſo,
When Boanerges, murder'd, lay below.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work will be printed on a good Paper and Type.

II. When a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers offer, to defray the expence thereof, it will be put to preſs.

III. The price of the Book, in blue boards, which will contain about two hundred pages, *Half a Spaniſh Dollar*, at delivery.

IV. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve copies, will be entitled to one gratis; the bookſellers the uſual allowance.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Peter Hyatt, Eſq; St. Georges; Mr. William Alfree, Appoquinimink; John Hyatt, Eſq; Red-Lyon Hundred; Mr. Matthew Aitkin, Pencader; Mr. George Gilleſpy, Whiteclay Creek; James Black, Eſq; Mill-Creek; Iſaac Grantham, Eſq; New-Caſtle Hundred; William Robinſon, Eſq; Newport; Mr. Andrew Gibſon, Brandywine Hundred; Mr. David Park, Pedlehauſer; Meſſrs. Bradford, Cruckſhank, Bailey, and Stewart, Printers, in Philadelphia; Meſſrs. Samuel & John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore; Mr. Robert Hamilton, and Mr. James Adams, the publiſher, in Wilmington.

⁂ The Editor requeſts that ſubſcriptions taken in for this Work may be forwarded to him by the firſt of April next, when it is expected it will be put to preſs.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

THAT valuable Farm or Plantation known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT, ſituated within one mile of Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington, containing about 200 acres, 30 of which are meadow, and upwards of 20 acres more may be made with little expence, exceeding good, the whole under good fence; there are on the ſaid premiſes ſeveral ſprings of water, which never fail in the drieſt ſeaſon, one orchard of about 21 acres, which contains 1200 apple trees of the beſt fruit, which, in a bearing ſeaſon but a few years paſt, produced upwards of 100 hogſheads of cyder; there is a new three ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, three fire places down ſtairs, and two up ſtairs---the houſe is very commodious for a large family, and hath a good cellar under the whole, a good brick kitchen, and a pump of excellent water before the door, a large garden, which contains a variety of fruit trees, ſuch as peach, plumb, cherry, quince, and many others, and a barn, ſtables, ſheep houſe, waggon houſe, ſmoke houſe, ſtill houſe, and a large cyder houſe, 40 feet by 30, with a floor over the whole, and all compleatly encloſed. This ſpot is reckoned as pleaſant and healthy a ſituation as any in New-Jerſey, and well calculated for a gentleman's country ſeat. For viewing the ſaid Farm, apply to the ſubſcriber, living thereon, and for terms of ſale; an undiſputable title will be given the purchaſer, by JOHN LEE.

February 28, 1792. *

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APRIL, 1792.] [NUMBER 3228.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1792.

By Captain Earle, arrived here from Calcutta, we have the following Intelligence from India, viz.

From the Bombay Herald, September 12.

LETTERS from Surat mention, that the peſtilential diſtemper ſtill continues to rage there, and that no leſs than one thouſand dead bodies had been burnt in three days at Pulparrah. Theſe advices add, that this diſorder has proved equally deſtructive in the Guzart, where whole villages have been depopulated.

From the MADRAS COURIER.

THURSDAY, October 13.

The Bridgewater was the moſt crouded, and at the ſame time the moſt healthy Indiaman that ever came to this country; the total number on board amounting to four hundred and fifty-ſeven perſons, and not one died during the paſſage; nor was there any unfortunate caſualty, except in one man falling overboard, and who, from circumſtances, it was impoſſible to ſave.

It is remarkable, that although the Bridgewater did not touch at any port, ſhe landed three paſſengers more than ſhe had on board when ſhe left England.

GRAND ARMY.

The Grand Army ſtill remains encamped between Bangalore and Nundydroog, and will continue there until the 15th, when it is ſuppoſed, it will fall back, to cover the very great ſupplies that are from hence.

NUNDYDROOG.

By letters from Nundydroog, we are informed, that the batteries lately erected againſt that place had not produced the effect intended, owing to the diſtance being too great, although they have ſhattered the walls conſiderably; others are now conſtructing at the diſtance of about five hundred yards from the walls; it is expected they would open on the 11th, and that the place would be in our poſſeſſion on the 14th, as a plan had been concerted which could not fail of ſucceſs, unleſs ſome unforeſeen and unexpected circumſtances intervened to fruſtrate its execution; as far as we can learn the principal point in contemplation, was to ſtorm and eſcalade at the ſame time.—We have already in a former Courier ſpoken of the ſtrength of this fort. We ſhall therefore only add, and that upon the authority of our Intelligence, that it is defended by a Garriſon of Tippoo's beſt Troops, and mounts on its walls, one twenty pounder, one eighteen, two twelves, and ſome others of a ſmall Caliber.

Extract of a Letter from Nundydroog, dated the 8th October.

"Our firſt Batteries were on an eminence, ſome hundred yards above the level of the plain; ſo that it required much exertion, and very great labour, to get our guns into them; unluckily they were at too great a diſtance from the fort to do very conſiderable execution; this might have been, and in all probability was, owing to a deception, occaſioned by the ſituation of the place, which made the diſtance appear much ſhorter than it really was; thoſe now building are within ſix hundred yards of the fort, and that every thing ſhould be certain in point of diſtance, Major Gowdie and Capt. Alex. Read previouſly reconnoitred within 20 yards of its walls, and happily, although contrary to our expectations, both of them returned in ſafety.—Gowdie will well have deſerved this place, take it when he may: No man ever diſplayed a greater zeal in his profeſſion, and he is indefatigable in his endeavours to obtain his object.

"We are hard at work on our Batteries, and have eſtabliſhed a very ſecure poſt about one hundred and eighty yards from the fort.

"The enemy keep up a conſtant and heavy fire; but as yet have not done us much injury. Brigade Major Cranſton and Lieut. Hill, of the Bengal Artillery, are wounded, the former ſlightly in the ſhoulder, and the latter in the thigh: a few ſepoys and pioneers wounded."

NIZAM'S ARMY.

By advices of the 30th ultimo, from Gurrumcundah, we learn, that his Highneſs's army was ſtill before that place, which continues in the poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Our batteries have been ſo very ſucceſsful againſt the fort, that on the evening of the 29th, it was the general opinion, a practicable breach was nearly effected, that a few hours would complete the work, and that it might be ſtormed the next morning, with a certainty of ſucceſs, a circumſtance that diffuſed the higheſt ſatisfaction throughout the army, and our ſepoys expreſſed an eager deſire to be led to the attack; when unfortunately, juſt at the critical moment, inſtead of purſuing the advantage we had obtained, every thing was relinquiſhed, and the batteries were ordered to ceaſe firing, under a pretence, that from information to be depended on it was found, that the garriſon was much ſtronger than had at firſt been imagined, and that the men compoſing it were of Tippoo's choſen infantry. In conſequence of this pretended diſcovery, an expreſs was diſpatched to his Lordſhip, with an application for Major Gowdie's detachment as a neceſſary reinforcement.

This extraordinary and unaccountable event has occaſioned much conjecture, and ſeems to be conſidered as of the utmoſt prejudice to the ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Gurrumcundah.

"After having been here many weeks, conſtantly imagining that our only difficulty lay in breaching the walls of the fort, in order to get in the inſide of it, we have made a diſcovery which has placed things in a different light;—it was found out, juſt as we were on the eve of ſtorming, having nearly made a practicable breach, that the garriſon was too powerful for us, and that we muſt therefore give up the point; whether this intelligence is or is not true, we know not, nor was it a matter of any conſequence; it ought not to have had the leaſt weight: the moment was important, the people were ready for an attack, were anxious to go on it, and no difficulty, no ſuperiority of force or number, ought to have been mentioned;—it was the moſt ill judged conduct that could have been adopted, and I fear will be attended with very diſagreeable conſequences; the ardour of our troops has received a check, and inſtead of being encouraged, had they required it, to conquer their enemy, they are told, in tolerable plain terms, that their enemy is equal to the taſk of beating them."

A man, lately come into camp from the fort, mentions two Killidars and a Buckſbee being there, who keep up the ſpirits of the people; he ſays, there are two head bramins alſo in the fort, who, on account of their families who were with them, are very preſſing for capitulation, and that in all probability their wiſhes would be complied with, were it not that the families of the Killidars are at Seringapatam.

Extract of a letter from Raymond Ghurr.

"If we are to judge of ſucceſs from conſequences, the capture of this place has been moſt fortunate: the next day after having obtained poſſeſſion of it, two other forts in the neighbourhood, and of conſiderable ſtrength, ſurrendered without the neceſſity of firing a ſhot, and by that means every end propoſed by his Lordſhip in ſending us thither has been effected. The whole country from Bangalore to Gurrumcundah is now in our poſſeſſion, and the Brengaries may bring in their ſupplies to the Grand Army without any apprehenſion of being moleſted or interrupted.

"On the 20th Major Gowdie had intended to march weſtward as far as Chinnybalabaram; but was prevented by a letter which he received from Captain A. Read, acquainting him, that there was reaſon to believe Cummer-uddein Khan wasonh is march towards Gurrumcundah; however it is preſumed, that whatever might have been Tippoo's intention, he will ſcarcely detach any party into that quarter, when he hears of the fall of Raymond Cottah, knowing that Major Gowdie's detachment could arrive there before it, and ſo effectually counteract his plans.

"The Killidar has all the appearance of a gallant old ſoldier, worn out with toils and hardſhips—he is ſeventy years of age, and was wounded at Bangalore at the time we ſtormed the place: he informed us that when we came before Raymond Cottah, his garriſon conſiſted of two hundred and fifty men; but that eighty only were with him; the reſt had deſerted, and having had ſome cauſe to doubt the fidelity of thoſe who remained, he thought it a folly to make any further reſiſtance. He aſſured us that he was reduced to one fanam, which he ſaid was the whole of his fortune. Major Gowdie was much affected with this part of his ſtory, and gave him fifty rupees, which was all he had with him. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the momentary ſcene that followed: the poor old captive receiving relief from the hands of his generous enemy, gratitude and ſurprize were ſtrongly marked in his countenance; whilſt the worthy Major, in thus obeying the dictates of an excellent heart, ſeemed to feel he had done no more than his duty, remembering that he himſelf had been a priſoner, loaded with irons, and wanting the common neceſſaries of life, in a dungeon, at only a few miles diſtance."

CALCUTTA, November 16.

Accounts from Madras, of the latter end of laſt month, mention the price of grain to be getting up very much; and late advices from the more northern parts of the Coaſt inform us that rice was ſelling from ſix and an half to eight rupees per bag.

The Queen Indiaman will probably be ordered to touch at Madras, for the purpoſe of receiving diſpatches.

On Wedneſday laſt accounts were received in town of the reduction of the important fortreſs of Nundydroog, which was ſtormed late on the night of the 18th ultimo.

Notwithſtanding the ſtrength of the fortreſs of Nundydroog, and the obſtinacy with which it was defended to the laſt extremity, we are happy to learn, by authentic advices, that the loſs on our part in the ſtorm was much leſs than could have been expected; only three Europeans killed and eleven wounded.—The greater part of the garriſon made their eſcape, and of thoſe which remained but few were killed.

On the 19th, the day after the ſtorm of Nundydroog, the following orders were publiſhed by Lord Cornwallis, which have been ſent to us from Camp by a correſpondent.

Head Quarters, Camp, October 19, 1791.
"G. A. O."

"Lord Cornwallis having been a witneſs of the extraordinary obſtacles, both of nature and of art, which were oppoſed to the detachment of the army that attacked Nundydurgum, he cannot too highly applaud the firmneſs and exertions which were manifeſted by all ranks in carrying on the operations of the ſiege: for the valour and diſcipline which was diſplayed by the flank companies of his Majeſty's 36th and 71ſt regiments, as likewiſe thoſe of the Madras 4th European battalion, of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry; 3d, 4th, 10th, 13th, 15th, and 27th battalion Madras Native Infantry, that were employed in the aſſault of laſt night, and which by overcoming all difficulties effected the reduction of that important fort. His Lordſhip is highly ſenſible of the zealous and meritorious conduct of Major Gowdie, in the command of that detachment, both at the attack of Rymungur and in carrying on the laborious operations of the ſiege of Nundydurgum, for which the Major will be pleaſed to accept his warmeſt acknowledgement."

"The whole of the officers and ſoldiers who compoſe that detachment, appear likewiſe to be perfectly entitled to the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of his approbation, and he particularly deſires that his warmeſt thanks may be preſented to Major Montague, for his ſucceſsful efforts in bringing the artillery into the batteries, and for the ability with which it was afterwards ſerved. To Captain Robinſon, of the 71ſt regiment, who commanded the European flank companies that led the aſſault; and to Captain M'Leod, who ſupported the Europeans, with the flank companies of the native regiments, for the gallantry and judgment with which they diſcharged the duties of their reſpective ſituations. To Captain Read, for his almoſt unexampled perſeverance in carrying on an approach, and eſtabliſhing a parallel near the enemy's works on the aſcent of the hill, which was calculated to facilitate the ſiege.

Here our correſpondent apologizes for his inability to tranſcribe literally the remainder of the order, on account of the then immediate departure of the diſpatch; he therefore generally ſtates, that his Lordſhip, in the continuation of the orders, preſents his warmeſt acknowledgments to Captain Kyd, one of his Lordſhip's Aides-de-camps, for his very able and judicious aſſiſtance: His Lordſhip is alſo pleaſed to expreſs his thanks to Lieutenant Mackenzie, of the Engineers, Madras eſtabliſhment; and to Lieutenant Stokoe, of the corps of Engineers on the Bengal eſtabliſhment: and finally, his Lordſhip concludes with a juſt and handſome compliment to General Medows, who commanded and conducted in perſon the aſſault, for his zeal and gallantry, and for the important ſervices rendered to his country.

Some accounts from the army mention that treaſure to a large amount had been found in the captured fortreſs of Nundydroog: a conſiderable quantity of rice and other grain, and ſome military ſtores, were alſo found in the fort.

The army was expected to move to the Eaſtward about the 28th ult. for the purpoſe of facilitating the advance of the ſupplies, &c. coming from the Carnatic.

Ouſſore it is imagined will be made the grand rendezvous, preparatory to the army proceeding to Seringapatam.

Extract of a letter from the Bhow's army, dated Roydroog, the 18th Aug. 1791.

"From our encampment near Bangalore to our preſent ground, the country is the moſt barren I ever beheld, in conſequence of which our cattle have ſuffered much. The Bhow has loſt a conſiderable number, which has obliged him to ſend away his heavy guns.

"On our encampment here, a large village juſt oppoſite to our encampment was ſummoned, but refuſed to ſurrender; on which the Bhow ordered two twelve pounders to breach it. After the guns began playing on the S. E. ſide of one of the towers, ſeveral flags of truce were ſent, offering the town terms of protection, if they would agree to pay tribute to the Bhow, which they obſtinately refuſed: a breach having been made, an order was given to an advanced party of Mahratta infantry to ſtorm, which they did, plundered and ſet fire to the towns. A conſiderable quantity of different kinds of grain was found in the town, and a good number of bullocks: great quantities of grain muſt have been deſtroyed by the fire. We expect to make two or three marches towards the Tumbudra, to facilitate our ſupplies from the Mahratta country, after which I preſume we ſhall move towards Seringapatam."

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

You are deſired to publiſh the following account of the loſs of the ſhip Columbia, of Exeter, late commanded by Captain Iſaac Chauncey.

The ſhip left Liverpool on the 18th of December laſt for this port, laden with about one thouſand hhds. of ſalt, four hundred crates of earthen ware, and about thirty bales of dry goods. She made the land of Cape-Cod on the 10th inſt. and took her departure from the Race Point about 12 o'clock: The wind being to the ſouthward, and thick weather, it was judged beſt to keep the ſouth ſhore on board, and on the weather clearing up they found themſelves cloſe in with Duxbury beach, the ſhip then hauled to the wind to the northward, but the wind ſhifting to the N. E. ſhe could not lay clear of the Brant Rock; they then hove about intending for Plymouth, and would have gained that port, but when paſſing a ledge of Rocks, called High Pine Ledge, it died away calm, and a high ſea ſetting directly on the reef, obliged them to come to an anchor about 3 o'clock, P. M. on the outſide, in 5 fathoms of water, but in a quarter of an hour afterwards the ſhip ſtruck on the reef; they then got a ſpring on their cable, and caſting the ſhip's head off, cut away the cable and got under ſail; deepening their water, they came to again in 8 fathoms; but the wind hauling more to the eaſtward, and the ſea riſing, the ſhip dragged her anchor, and again ſtruck on the ledge; ſhortly after the ſtern gave away, and the ſalt emptied itſelf into the ſea; they then cut the beſt bower cable, and their main and mizen maſts, in order to getting on ſhore on the beach and ſaving their lives. But night coming on, and after they had beat over the reef, the tide of flood ſetting in, they could not effect it. Their ſituation was truly deplorable. The veſſel, by the violence of the ſea, was ſo rent aſunder in many places, it was dangerous to paſs: one of the ſeamen in endeavouring to get forward was entangled in the wreck, and was nearly cut in halves.

The captain, two paſſengers, a ſeaman and the cabin boy were forward; in that ſituation they remained until about 8 o'clock A. M. when the ſeamen propoſed to the captain to get aft, for the ſhip went on the beach ſtern firſt, and attempt gaining the ſhore; but the captain replied, that "he was unable to attempt it," and gave his papers to the cabin boy: He then reſigned himſelf to his fate: The ſeaman and the boy left him, and jumped into the ſea, and had the good fortune to reach the ſhore. Wet and fatigued, they crawled up among the buſhes, where they would have periſhed but for the exertions of the two Mr. Burgeſſes, who early in the morning found them. The remains of the wreck were ſpread on the beach for 4 miles in length, and perhaps the moſt diſmal that was ever ſeen on this coaſt. The following is the liſt of the unhappy crew that periſhed in the wreck, and whoſe remains were found on the ſucceeding Monday, and decently buried at Duxbury meeting houſe, except the captain, two paſſengers and one ſeaman, who were buried at Marſhfield.

Iſaac Chauncey, captain, Charles Roberts, mate, Joſeph Heldridge, Philip Heldridge, brothers, paſſengers, of Birmingham, George Dunnells, John Sidney, Charles Hicks, Daniel Buffit, Charles Humphreys, Timothy Harris, James Floyd, ——— Harris, James Weaun, Auguſtus Jenney, a negro.

John Charles Martin, ſeaman, and Jacob Tucker, cabin boy, were ſaved.

Much credit is due to the people in ſaving the things out of the wreck; a laudable ſpirit of emulation appeared in them to preſerve the property.

Their humanity to the little remnant ſaved, does honour to them as men and as chriſtians, and will no doubt be returned to them double fold, by that being, who, the father of compaſſion himſelf, admires the imitation of this exhalted attribute in his offspring:---Nor were the living alone the objects of their kind ſolicitude. No! they became intereſted in depoſiting with reverence and reſpect the remains of the unfortunate crew, with a ſympathy which none but the virtuous poſſeſs, and none but the good will imitate, they paid the laſt ſad offices to departed nature.---Like the Samaritan, they bound up the wounds of the unfortunate living, and like the founder of their religion, they wept at the tomb of their deceaſed friends---for friends they eſteemed them.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

By the ſhip Waſhington, Captain Davis from Dublin, European accounts are received to the 20th February.

The Belgic Provinces are in a ſtate of great fermentation---and by a notification of M. de la Graviere, French reſident at Bruſſels, it appears that the Governors General of the low countries, conſider that theſe diſcontents are fomented by certain ſocieties in France. The flame of liberty is ſaid to range among the imperial troops. The Jews reſident in Warſaw, capital of Poland, are to pay annually, for 20 years, 5 millions florins, in lieu of any impoſt whatever.

Orders are ſaid to be iſſued at Vienna for forming an army of 50,000 men on the frontiers of the Empire---The Prince of Naſſau is to take the command of the troops againſt France.

The emigrant Princes have publiſhed a manifeſto, in which they ſay, the Court of Berlin has declared its intentions to aſſiſt in reſtoring the ancient conſtitution of France. The account of the burning of Bruſſels, appears to be premature. Proclamation is iſſued by the French King for recruiting the army. The police of Peterſburgh (capital of Ruſſia) has forbid any converſation on the ſubject of the French Revolution. M. de Biron, known in America by the title of Duke de Lauſun, is arreſted in London, and thrown into a ſpunging houſe for a debt of £416 16. Spain has not yet made any reparation to the Engliſh merchants for their captures at Nootka Sound. Spaniſh troops are in motion towards the frontiers of France---In Spain the affairs of France are conſidered as the cauſe of religion, of Kings and of nations. The Diet of Ratiſbon aſſembled the 9th January---They have unanimouſly agreed to an addreſs of thanks to the Emperor for the energy of his negociations with France. The prevalent opinion however is, that Leopold, ſeeing the critical ſtate of his own dominions, will agree to the demands made by the National Aſſembly of France.

A cotton mill, in the vicinity of Sheffield, has lately been burnt, the loſs is eſtimated at 45,000l. ſterling.---The Pantheon, in London, was alſo burnt in January, it coſt 76,000l. Upwards of 25 thouſand families, it is conjectured, have given up the uſe of ſugar and rum in England, in order to promote the abolition of the ſlave trade. A houſe in Geneva has failed for near a million ſterling --it is ſaid they had loaned large ſums to the emigrant Princes. General O'Hara is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Sir Henry Calder, deceaſed.

The Duke de Richlieu is gone to Peterſburgh, to negociate in favor of the Princes.

The following were the prices of American ſtock in London, the beginning of January:---6 per cents, 23/.—3 per cents, 13/. Deferred, 14/.

Died in London the 7th February, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, late Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas.

M. de Seguire, of the late Parliament of Paris, is dead; ſo is M. de Cice, the late Biſhop of Bourdeaux.

The Statue of Dr. FRANKLIN, intended to ornament the principal front of the new Library Hall in Fifth-ſtreet, is arrived from Italy, via New-York.

This elegant piece of ſculpture is executed in the fineſt white marble, and is the donation of WILLIAM BINGHAM, Eſq; of this city, to the Library Company.

A bill was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this State, to appropriate £300 for the uſe of the Indians now in this city. A bill, authoriſing the State Treaſurer to ſubſcribe, in the name of this Commonwealth, to the loan propoſed by the United States, has paſſed both Houſes.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of New-York have agreed, in committee of the whole, to appropriate the ſum of *ſixteen thouſand pounds* for building bridges, repairing roads. &c.

Petitions are coming in to Congreſs from the Merchants, in various places, againſt an encreaſe in the Duties of Impoſt.

Some letters from Ireland, of a late date, ſay, that great apprehenſions are there entertained of a commotion, in conſequence of the meaſures purſuing by the Catholics to obtain redreſs of their grievances.

Lieutenant TURNER, who was captured by the Indians in the late engagement under Gen. ST. CLAIR, is, we hear, arrived in town. Being cloſely purſued in the engagement by two Indians, and ſeeing death inevitable if he attempted further to fly or to reſiſt, he turned about and offered his hand. The Indians not only ſpared his life, but protected it from the vindictive madneſs of their companions. After the engagement, they thought of conveying him to the ſcene where the ſavages were revelling over their ſpoils; but firſt, one of them took the precaution of paying a viſit to the camp to the victors, and ſeeing them much intoxicated, took him to the tents of their particular tribe. Thence he was ſent to Detroit, where a private Engliſh gentleman paid his ranſom, releaſed him, and took his note for the amount.

On Saturday laſt, a meſſage was delivered to the Legiſlature of the State, in which the Governor mentions, that he had repaid the loan of £60,000, to the Bank of North America; and that he had finally ſettled and diſcharged the legiſlative grant to the Proprietaries. The meſſage was accompanied with a full acquittance of the claims and demands on account of that grant.

Extract of a letter from Major M'Cully, the Commander of the three Defenſible Companies, dated Greenſburgh, March the 31ſt, 1792.

"Captain Paul, with a beautiful Company, marched from Pittſburgh on Wedneſday the 28th, to cover the South-weſt frontier of Waſhington county. Capt. Smith with his Company (wanting ſix privates) are over the Allegheny, ſcouting with as many as are armed. Enſign Murphy marched on Thurſday the 29th, with twenty-eight men of Capt. Guthrie's Company, compleatly armed, to join ſome who had been ſent out before to cover the frontiers of Weſtmoreland county. I am now at Greenſburgh, on my way to the frontiers of Weſtmoreland, and ſhall hurry Capt. Guthrie out with the remainder of his Company, with all poſſible haſte. As ſoon as the blank returns arrive, I ſhall forward them moſtly to his Excellency Governor Mifflin.

"There has not any diſcovery of Indians been made, on the frontiers of Pennſylvania. They have made their ſecond appearance near Wheeling, and have taken away four horſes.

Friday laſt arrived in this port the barque Neptune, Capt. Earle, from Calcutta, which ſhe left the 26th of November, at which time lord Cornwallis had marched from Bangalore, preparatory to the re-commencement of his operations againſt Seringapatam, the capital of Tippoo's dominions.---A ſhip that had been ſome time ready to ſail for England, was detained to carry home his lordſhip's diſpatches, which it was ſuppoſed would contain an account of the event of the expedition.

The fine new ſhip Preſident Waſhington, built in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, was ſold at Calcutta, in November laſt, for 120,000 ſicca rupees, or 15,000. ſterling.

The following Meſſage was delivered to the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Thurſday laſt.

UNITED STATES, April 5th, 1792.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have maturely conſidered the act paſſed by the two Houſes, entituled "An Act for an apportionment of repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates, according to the firſt enumeration;" and I return it to your Houſe, wherein it originated, with the following objections:

Firſt --The Conſtitution has preſcribed, that repreſentatives ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral States, according to their reſpective numbers; and there is no one proportion or diviſor which, applied to the reſpective numbers of the ſtates, will yield the number and allotment of repreſentatives propoſed by the bill.

Second---The Conſtitution has alſo provided, that the number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand; which reſtriction is, by the context, and by fair and obvious conſtruction, to be applied to the ſeparate and reſpective numbers of the ſtates: and the bill has allotted to eight of the ſtates more than one for thirty thouſand.

G. WASHINGTON.

In conſequence of the above meſſage, it became neceſſary to take the ſenſe of the Houſe on the ſubject.---Notwithſtanding the negative of the Preſident, if two thirds of each Houſe agree to the bill, it becomes a law.---However, on putting the queſtion yeſterday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the yeas and nays were,

For the bill 28.
Againſt it 33.

The bill was accordingly loſt.

The ſtatue of Dr. Franklin, lately ſent for by William Bingham, Eſquire, by him preſented to the Library Company of Philadelphia, and intended to ornament the principle front of their new building in Fifth-ſtreet, was fixed in its place on Saturday laſt.

The figure is erect, one arm reſting on a pile of books, and the right hand holding a ſceptre reverſed, an emblem of Franklin's ANTI MONARCHICAL principles. The left hand holds a ſcroll. The figure is clad in a Roman TOGA, and is admirably wrought out of ſolid block of pure white marble. The likeneſs is well preſerved,---the head being a copy of the famous Houdon's buſt, it is the firſt piece of ſculpture of the ſize ever ſeen in America, truly worthy the examination of the connoiſſeur. The marble is remarkable for its ſize and purity, and was brought 100 miles to the neighbourhood of Rome, where the ſtatue was executed by an eminent artiſt.

We hear, that on Thurſday evening the Truſtees of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania elected their Profeſſors—when the Rev. Dr. Ewing, the Rev. Dr. Andrews, Dr. James Davidſon, Mr. Robert Patterſon, the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, and the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, were duly choſen.

[From the Salem Gazette of March 20.]

Of the Meſſeſago Chief.

By a perſon from Montreal, who left that place in February, we have the following account and deſcription of the Meſſeſago Chief, who commanded the enemy in the fatal action of the 4th of November. He was at Montreal for the purpoſe of ſtirring up the ſeveral tribes of Indians in Canada, many of whom had readily joined him on an expedition againſt the ſpring. The Cagnawagas had taken the lead, and had ſent deputies to Quebec, to Johnſton, &c. who had returned before our informant left Montreal, with an account that they had agreed to join them. Two days after our informant left it, was the time appointed for a Convention of the Indians at Johnſton, when they were to determine on the number of Warriors that could be ſpared from each tribe. A gentleman in high office promiſed our informant, that if he would remain one week at Montreal he would give him an account of their meeting, and of their whole proceedings—but his buſineſs prevented it. The Cagnawagas had applied to governor Johnſton, ſuperintendent of Indian affairs, for his ſanction in entering into a war. He declared he had no authority over them—they muſt act their own pleaſure. But his advice was, that they ſhould not meddle in the buſineſs.

The Meſſeſago Chief is a perſon 6 feet high—about 45 years of age, of a very ſour and moroſe countenance, and apparently very crafty and ſubtle. His dreſs was Indian hoſe and moccaſins, a blue petticoat that came half way down his thighs—an European waiſtcoat and ſurtout; his head was bound with an Indian cap that hung half way down his back, and almoſt entirely filled with plain ſilver broaches, to the number of more than two hundred—he had two ear-rings to each ear, the upper part of each was formed of three ſilver medals, about the ſize of a dollar—the lower part was formed of quarters of dollars, and fell more than 12 inches from his ears—one from each ear over his breaſt—the other over his back—he had three very large noſe jewels of ſilver, that were curiouſly painted. The account he gave of the action, was, that they killed 1400 of the whites, with the loſs of 9 only of their party, one of whom killed himſelf by accident——Our informant is full in the opinion that the Britiſh have not in any inſtance encouraged the Savages, but that the Refugees are very bitter againſt the United States. He was frequently in company with the Meſſeſago and other chiefs, at the houſe of a gentleman who was a linguiſter to the Savages, and from him derived this information.

From the FREEMAN's JOURNAL.

STRICTURES on Patent Syſtems for promoting the Progreſs of the uſeful Arts.

ON reading the piece publiſhed in this city from the Delaware Gazette, reſpecting the great improvement made in the manufactory of flour, by the machinery invented by Mr. Oliver Evans, and the eſtimated ſaving of four hundred thouſand dollars annually, on the ſuppoſed number of two thouſand mills in the United States, the mind is naturally led to conſider the enlightened policy of thoſe governments, which have, by a well regulated patent ſyſtem, ſtimulated ingenious men, who are frequently found in the more humble walks of life, at the expence of their labour, time, and property, to perfect their inventions in a great variety of uſeful arts, which, without ſuch ſtimulus, would probably never have been produced to the world. The aſtoniſhing degree of perfection, to which the arts are now carried in England, is owing, in a great meaſure, to a well regulated patent ſyſtem: In proof of this, it will be ſufficient to produce only two inſtances, the firſt is, that of Meſſrs. Bolton and Watt's improvement in the ſteam engine; the patent term of fourteen years therein, when nearly expired, was extended to James Watt, by act of Parliament, to the further term of twenty-five years: The other is, the patent obtained by Sir Richard Arkwright, for his machine for ſpinning cotton.

If the number of people, in a great variety of arts which find employment by theſe inventions, particularly the firſt, could be aſcertained, it would be incredible: It is ſufficient to remark, that they have encreaſed the manufactories and, of courſe, the exports of that country, to an aſtoniſhing amount.

There is no part of the world, where the introduction of new and uſeful inventions in the arts would be more extenſively beneficial, than in the United States, owing to the high price of labour, the enterpriſing ſpirit of the people, and the great abundance of raw materials, that the encreaſing agriculture of the country will ſupply. And perhaps there no where exiſts, amongſt a free or enlightened people, a more imperfect ſyſtem, than that eſtabliſhed by the act of Congreſs, for promoting the progreſs of the uſeful arts; firſt, as under this law, patents would iſſue to twenty different people, applying at the ſame time, for excluſiue grants in the ſame thing, there being no mode preſcribed for trying the merits of ſuch applications: And, even if all thoſe patents, purporting to be prima facie evidence, that each patentee was the original inventor of the thing in queſtion, ſhould, nevertheleſs, be ſurreptitiouſly obtained for any machine or device, in common uſe, or another perſon's invention, there is no proviſion made by law, nor any clauſe in the patents, making them voidable, as in England, by the common law. It is true, the excluſive privileges, granted by ſuch patents, or any others that have yet been obtained, are not ſecured by any other penalty than what might be given by a jury, frequently intereſted in vacating thoſe grants; and in caſe of a violation of the patent privileges, no proviſion is made that the patentees ſhould commence their ſuits in the federal courts, unleſs the damages be preſumed equal to five hundred dollars and, as the damages, in any one inſtance, can ſeldom be laid in the ſum of five hundred dollars, of courſe the ſtate courts only have original juriſdiction in thoſe caſes, although the ſubject of diſpute will generally ariſe on the conſtruction of an act of Congreſs, the ſupreme law of the land. For theſe and ſome other reaſons which begin to unfold themſelves, the preſent ſyſtem will ſoon be found to be much worſe than none, and far inferior to that adopted by ſeveral of the ſtates, before the union; and from thoſe defects, ſeveral patents now remain in the office, and many inventions, which promiſe great public utility, are withheld, in expectatiton that a more perfect ſyſtem would ſoon be eſtabliſhed. For which purpoſe a bill was reported to Congreſs at their laſt ſeſſions, but no order taken thereon; the ſame buſineſs was committed very early in the preſent ſeſſions, and after a lapſe of more than four months, a bill was reported, which has not yet been taken up by the Houſe. It might, therefore, be improper, at this time, to point out any of the defects of this bill, or to propoſe ſuch amendments as would ſecure the rights of individuals in their reſpective inventions, and eſſentially promote the intereſts of the public. It may be neceſſary, however, here to add, that it has been alledged that the preſent very imperfect patent ſyſtem was occaſioned, not ſo much from a want of information on the ſubject, as from an idea that all excluſive grants in a man's inventions, however beneficial to the public, were either monopolies, or an encroachment on the rights of others. How far this ſentiment may retard the progreſs of the bill now before the Houſe, or ſtamp the features of it, when it ſhall have paſſed the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, is uncertain. There can be no doubt, however, but a man has a perfect right to his inventions in any art, as exiſting in his own ideas previous to any patent; yet a well founded expectation of having this right ſecured for a limited time by legal ſanctions, may ſtimulate him, by unremitted exertions, a variety of expenſive experiments, and frequently by the funds of others thus intereſted therein, to produce it to the world; when, without any expence to the public, his emoluments will be in proportion to the merits of the invention, which becomes public property after the expiration of the patent term; and this term, if not extended beyond the period of fourteen years, will ſcarce allow time, either fully to perfect, or to bring into general uſe, ſome of the moſt uſeful improvements; eſpecially in a country where artiſts are yet to be inſtructed in a great variety of branches, with which ſuch inventions may be connected.

April 2d, 1792.

We are informed, that the Truſtees of the *Univerſity* found themſelves unable to include, in their new arrangement, all the Profeſſors of the two united ſeminaries; the legiſlature of this ſtate not having yet granted any additional pecuniary aids: And that with the view of leſſening the embarraſſment of the Election, and led by conſiderations of *perſonal* friendſhip, Dr. *Magaw*, the late Vice-Provoſt, declined having any place in the nomination; and, for the *preſent*, retires.

Extract of a letter from Elkton, dated the 23d ultimo.

"We have been employed a part of this day in a very diſtreſſing piece of buſineſs: Mr. Z. Hollingſworth's barn took fire (by means of a candle in a lantern, which had been left in it) and was burnt down, with two barracks of hay, ſtraw, &c.—The wind being favourable, prevented the flames from ſpreading to the buildings on the wharf contiguous."

Extract of a letter from a conſiderable banking houſe in Amſterdam, to a gentleman in this city, dated Jan. 2.

"The firſt of September was made a loan for the United States, of ſix millions of florins, at five per cent. Mr. Short afterwards made a loan in Antwerp of three millions, at 4 1-2 per centum, which made an unfavourable impreſſion on our money lenders, as they imagined that their loans for the United States, would centre here; whereby the amount of the debt could be calculated with greater certainty. The great riſe in the Britiſh funds, and the high exchange, induced many conſiderable proprietors to ſell out of them. This circumſtance, joined to the reimburſement of ſome foreign loans, and the ruinous ſtate of the finances in France, which has urged our capitaliſts to withdraw their money from thence, though at a conſiderable loſs, has produced ſuch plenty of money here, that the 5 per cent. obligations got above par, of which we have taken the advantage lately to effect a loan of three millions of florins, at 4 per cent. for the United States. Our ſucceſs, in this inſtance, muſt be aſcribed, in a great degree, to the confidence our monied men entertain in the ſplendid abilities of Mr. Hamilton, and in their hopes of his perſeverance in the ſyſtem of finance he has already introduced, which, in ſo ſhort a time, has raiſed the credit of his country to a level with the beſt eſtabliſhed powers of Europe, and redounds equally to their advantage and their reſpectability."

SHIP NEWS.

Sloop Hope, Captain Keen, from St. Euſtatia, in 17 days to this port, on the 2d inſtant, in lat. 35, 3. N. longitude, 2, 3 E. from Philadelphia, ſpoke the Brig Betſey, Egleſon, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Euſtatia; the Brig Betſey, Page, of Providence, bound to Bengal, on the 20th ult.

We hear the Britiſh Packet for February, arrived at New-York on Sunday laſt. The ſhip Philadelphia, is arrived at New-York from Amſterdam.

Capt. Caſſin, of the ſhip Induſtry, arrived at Philadelphia, ſays, the ſhip Mary, Morton, ſailed in company with him for Teneriffe, and the brig Active, M'Keever, for Philadelphia. Capt. Caſſin, in lat. 34 N. Long. 70 W. ſpoke the brig Fair Hebe, Feinour, of Philadelphia, bound to Cape-Francois, all well. Capt. Caſſin left at Cadiz the brig Stockley, and ſloop Delaware Farmer, both belonging to Philadelphia.

New-York, April 6. Yeſterday arrived the ſhip America, Captain Miller, after a paſſage of 117 days, from Canton.

The Waſhington, Capt. Hodgkinſon, ſailed from Canton with Capt. Miller, and parted company in the Straits of Sunda.

The Sampſon, Capt. Howell, was to ſail from Canton about the 1ſt of January; ſhe having then about three fourths of her cargo on board.

Capt. Miller informs us, that at the time of his departure, there were no other American veſſels at Wampoo but the Sampſon.

From Thomas Allen's (New London) Marine Liſt.

Wedneſday, March 28.

Schooner Chloe, Jabez Lord, left at Aux-Cayes, 25th Feb. Brig Neptune, Burnham, of Norwich; brig Polly, Lovett, New-York; Brig Venus, Brooks, Alexander, Brig Little John, Davis, Rhode Iſland; Brig——, Fenno, Providence; Snow Menetable, Pierce, Newbury-port, and a number of other veſſels belonging to Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. On the 11th Feb. a ſhip and ſchooner arrived from the Cape to Aux-Cayes, with about 350 troops, ſeveral pieces of artillery, &c. the inhabitants had then a body of men encamped on an eminence, which they had fortified, about a mile and a half from the town: the mulattoes had alſo an encampment on another eminence, about a mile from them, and had thrown up works for their defence. In conſequence of the troops arriving a plan was formed to attack the mulattoes camp, which was put in execution the morning of the eighteenth of February, by the new troops, part of the militia, ſailors from the camp, and a company of negroes. The mulattoes ſuſtained a heavy fire from the two field pieces, and the muſquetry for ſome time, and then abandoned their camp in great confuſion, leaving their colours flying, and their dead bodies behind. Their General (Blake) was wounded, and taken by a party of negroes, as they were carrying him off; they found about twenty mulattoes dead in the fort, 15 of whoſe heads they brought into town on their bayonets—Blake was next day executed in the market, firſt broke and then burnt; the mulattoes retreated to their encampment about 9 miles from town, and ſince that time they burned a number of plantations on the plain, and it was feared they would deſtroy the greateſt part of them. It was reported that one of their principal leaders [one Rego] had arrived with a large body of mulattoes from the neighbourhood of Port-au-Prince, to join their main body. However, it was thought the inhabitants, in conjunction with the new troops, were meditating an attack on them in their other encampment, which would be put in execution very ſoon.

BOSTON, March 24

In the National Aſſembly of France, November 10th. a letter was read from M. Toſcan, the French Conſul at Portſmouth, in America, informing the Aſſembly that he had taken the Civic Oath; encloſing one quarter of his ſalary as a patriotic donation, and 105 livres ſaved by his wife, as a preſent to her countrymen. "She has never worn," adds he, "any jewels or trinkets; nor even a plain gold ring, and ſhe now, for the firſt time, laments this circumſtance, as it had deprived her of an opportunity of ſacrificing her ornaments at the altar of liberty." The Aſſembly, after repeated plaudits, ordered this letter to be recorded on their regiſters.

PROVIDENCE, March 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Port-au-Prince, to his friend in this town, dated February, 26.

"We ſtill remain in great diſorder, owing to the tardy progreſs of the troops, ſaid to be ordered out from France, for the relief of this unfortunate Iſland. I am obliged ſtill to mount guard every third day and night, but am in hopes ſoon to ſhake off this yoke. A commiſſioner has arrived, who has treated with the mulatto chiefs; they talk of laying down their arms, but required a ſhort time to conſider of it.--A few days muſt determine whether we have a peace voluntarily agreed to, or wait the arrival of the French troops to ſubjugate theſe infernal butchers."

NEW-YORK, April 6.

In the brigantine Almy, Capt. Braine, came Mr. John Robinſon, who ſays, that on the 13th June, 1785, an Algerine Corſair captured the ſhip Dauphin, of Philadelphia, Richard O'Brien, maſter; Andrew Montgomery, mate; Chs. Caldwell, carpenter; Philip Slawen, James Hall, Pelig Lowring, William Patterſon, Jacobus Fenning, John Robinſon, Edward O'Riley, John Dering, Peter Smith, Robert Mackineſs, William Sweed, Mr. Coffin, of Nantucket, a paſſenger.

That the laſt ſix have died with the plague; and that himſelf and Charles Caldwell have been ranſomed by their friends.

That on the 25th of June, 1785, was alſo captured the ſchooner Maria, of Boſton, Iſaac Stephens, maſter; Alexander Forſyth, mate; James L. Cathcart, George Smith, and Thomas Billings; who are all alive, but in the moſt deplorable ſtate of ſlavery, being compelled to work frequently in chains, with very poor and ſcanty proviſions.

The ranſom of Robinſon and Caldwell coſt their friends about 700l. ſterling. Will America, proud of her name, and bleſſed with plenty, know her ſons to lie in this condition, and withhold the ſmall ſum that will relieve them? Forbid it *Humanity*.

* * *

THE Annual Election for Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth-ſtreet, on Monday, the ſeventh of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the company, unleſs the arrears are paid off on the ſaid ſeventh of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the directors,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

April 7th, 1792.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, an Iriſh Servant Boy, about eighteen years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, he had on, and took with him, a round-about jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers, all of one piece, drab colour, a pair of boots, a plain made great coat, and a pair of corduroy breeches; his name is Daniel M'Cown. It is ſuppoſed that he will tell people that he has a relation living in Virginia that has bought his time. Any perſon that will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, near Marcus-hook, at the ſign of the Blue Ball, in Lower Chicheſter townſhip; if brought home, reaſonable charges paid by me,

* ISAAC DUTTON.

April 5, 1792,

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, and SAW MILL on a plentiful ſtream of water, together with 24 acres o limeſtone land, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, about ¼ of a mile therefrom, and 14 miles from Philadelphia. The Mill-houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high; both Mills in compleat repair with ſundry other improvements and conveniencies. For further particulars enquire of EDWARD BONSALL, and Company, at their Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet.

ALSO, to be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY in this City, or for DRY GOODS.

A PLANTATION, containing 120 acres of good land, ſituate on the road leading to the Great Swamp, 4 miles above the Friend's Meeting-Houſe, (North Wales). On the premiſes are a log houſe, barn, 20 acres of meadow, about 100 apple-trees, and 10 acres of woodland Enquire as above.

PAYMASTER

Will cover from this time until the firſt day of Auguſt, at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, Pennſylvania, at John Rankin's, near the Turk's Head, at Three Guineas a Mare, and Five Shillings the Groom.

HE is a beautiful bay, eight years old, fifteen hands and a half high, with plenty of bone. Paymaſter was bred by Lord Oſſory, in Great-Britain, imported from England by captain Norris, in the ſhip Planter, Capt. William Aurthus, landed in York River, Virginia, the 15th of July, 1791.

Paymaſter was got by Old Paymaſter, dam by Otho, grand-dam by Herod, great grand-dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim. He is one of the moſt elegant and beſt bred horſes ever imported from Great-Britain: his performances may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto put and affixed.

MARES and COLTS for Sale, at John Rankin's, viz.

Nina, eight years old, with a Foal by her ſide, got by Paymaſter; Nina was got by Highflyer, out of a ſiſter to Gnaw-poſt.

Ruth, five years old, covered by Paymaſter the 29th of March, got by Mambrino, dam by Eclipſe, grand-dam by Blank, great grand-dam by Oronooko, great great grand-dam by Regulus, great great great grand-dam was the dam of Nabb, Phœnix, Sprite, Sir James Lowther's Sophia, Trifle, &c. &c. by a full brother to Mixbury, great great great great grand-dam by Hutton's Barb, that was brought over by Marſhall, great great great great great grand-dam by the Byerly Turk, great great great great great great grand-dam by the Soloby Turk, out of a Mare of Mr. Place's, known to have been a great favourite of Oliver Cromwell, and hid in a cellar by his groom at his death.

A bay Colt, two Years old this ſpring, out of Nina, got by Paymaſter.

A cheſnut Colt, two years old this ſpring, out of Ruth, got by Paymaſter; all imported with Paymaſter, in the ſhip Planter.

Theſe two Colts have the appearance of making as good runners as any in America, and fine covering horſes.

N. B. Paſture will be provided for Mares, and the greateſt care to be taken of them; but not liable for accidents. ‡

Philadelphia, December 20,

This Day is Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

In MARKET-STREET, No 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:——"The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David."——In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."*

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE ESTATE, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 9 miles from this city, 1 from the old Lancaſter road, and 2 from the river Schuylkill, containing about 378 acres, of which there are 50 acres of excellent watered meadow in good order, 150 acres of cleared land, and 178 acres of woodland, moſtly large thriving timber. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a convenient ſtone kitchen and waſh-houſe adjoining, with a pump of excellent water, a garden newly paled, and two orchards, a ſpring-houſe, a very convenient ſtable for 20 horſes, a large barn, with cow-houſes for 25 cows, and a large cart-houſe, all built of ſtone, a chair-houſe and work-ſhop, a frame waggon-houſe. Alſo five ſmall tenements for the accommodation of the millers, farmers and workmen; a very convenient three ſtory ſtone Merchant-mill with two pair of Burr-ſtones in good repair, and ſupplied by a conſtant ſtream; a two ſtory ſtone griſt-mill, with two pair of ſtones in good repair, and has a conſtant run of cuſtom and plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a convenient ſaw-mill, well ſituated and in good order; a ſtone paper-mill, with a frame drying-houſe adjoining, is very forcible and in good repair; a ſmall dwelling-houſe for the Paper-maker near the mill.

In addition to the above there is another mill-ſeat on the premiſes, well ſituated for carrying on any manufactory, which can be ſupplied with a ſmall, conſtant ſtream, upwards of 20 feet head and fall, and without injuring any of the other mills.

The whole is in good repair, and under good fence. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next. For further particulars apply to EDWARD MILNER, on the premiſes, or to
CONYNGHAM, NESBIT and Co.
and JOHN DONNALDSON.

If the above Eſtate ſhould not be Sold, the paper-mill, with a proportion of meadow, paſture land, &c. will be Rented. Alſo, the Merchant-mill, with a dwelling and other accommodations for the Miller. For particulars apply as above.

Philadelphia, Februery 21, 1792. t f.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

Miles Macarty, Conveyancer,

In the Borough of Cheſter, and County of Delaware,

HAS opened an office for the purchaſe and ſale of Real Eſtates, upon moderate commiſſions. He procures money to be lent upon intereſt, the borrower giving approved ſecurity; and draws Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Agreement and other inſtruments of writing, and ſtates (in legal form) the Accounts of Executors, Adminiſtrators and Guardians, upon ſatisfactory terms.

He has now for ſale, a griſt and ſaw-Mill (ſituated on Cheſter creek, about four miles from Cheſter) with a dwelling houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and about five acres of land appurtenant. Alſo 15 acres of prime woodland, within ſaid borough.

2d March, 1792. * t. b. c. t. f.

This Day is publiſhed, (Price 6ſ6)

By MATTHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet,

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miſs More's Eſſays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letters to a new married Lady
6. Miſs Chapone, on command of temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies.

⁂ SETS of the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

As ſeveral gentlemen, in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore diſappointed in their applications for complete ſets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now, and will henceforward, have a conſtant ſupply of ſets on hand;---ſuch gentlemen, therefore, as pleaſe, may be furniſhed with ſets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at ſixteen dollars.

This work will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America.

Said CAREY *has lately publiſhed,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2ſ9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatiſe on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Obſervations, 4ſ8
7. American Conſtitutions, 4ſ8
8. Doway Bible---neat, 6 dolls.---elegant, 5ʼſ2
9. Vade Mecum, 1ſ10½
10. Charles Grandiſon, abridged, 1ſ3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2ſ6, in blue paper 1ſ10½
12. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, bound, 4ſ6
13. Select Poems, 1ſ3
14. Think well on't, 1ſ10½
15. The Chriſtian Economy, 1ſ10½

Of ſaid CAREY may be had, wholeſale and retail, Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Quills, Ink-powder, Writing-paper of various kinds, Bonnet-paper, Pocket-books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-ſtands, Meſſage and Playing Cards, &c. &c.

t. b. c. 6 w.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter County, April 2d, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 20th day of April inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, bounded by lands of Peter Z. Lloyd, Eſq; Thomas Stalker, and others, containing 166 acres. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Robert Eaſtbourn, deceaſed, and Eſther his wife.

* CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, April 2d, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of this inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Joſeph Fury, in the townſhip of New-London, A Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of Alexander Morriſon, Robert Curry, and others, containing 170 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Francis Thonton deceaſed. * CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 2237 acres of excellent land, on the creek of Pequeeſe, in the county of Suſſex, New Jerſey, about eight miles from the court houſe; the greater part unimproved meadow; a great deal of valuable white-oak ſwamp; the creek Pequeeſe runs through it; there is a vaſt body of meadow, belonging to many people, which, when drained by an act of Aſſembly, will be of great value. Suſſex now is the ſecond county in Jerſey; in point of number it is by far the moſt thriving of any in it. Enquire at No. 212, North Front-ſtreet.

April 4th, 1792. *

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at Mock's paper-mill, in Douglaſs townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 16th day of February laſt paſt, a ſky coloured MARE; an old Saddle, with a red ſtriped ſweat cloth, and curb bridle. The Mare is 10 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, carries her head and tail high, when rid, an ailment in her left eye, the left hind foot is white, ſhe paces, trots, and gallops, hath neither brand nor ear mark, and is apt to bite at ſtrangers. Whoever takes up the Mare and thief, or gives me notice where I can have the Mare again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, from JOHN BIEHM.

N. B. Said Mare was marauded by a tall fellow, with light coloured hair, is about 30 years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German. April 3. †

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On the twelfth day of April next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing about 230 acres, ſituate in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, about ten miles weſt of Newport, and 6 eaſt of New London croſs roads, and now in the tenure of Hugh Ruſſell; 4 or five acres of ſaid farm are now meadow, and 15 or 20 more may be made, there is alſo a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a log houſe, a frame barn, cellared underneath, and a young orchard. The terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given, by EVAN EVANS, GEORGE EVANS, PETER EVANS, GIDEON GILPIN, Guardian to MARY GILPIN. *

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday, the 17th inſt. on Point-no-Point road, a light bay HORSE, with a ſaddle and bridle on him, 15 hands high, with a bald face, both hind feet white, one of his fore feet has a lump on it. Any perſon, taking up and delivering him at ROBERT LEWIS's mill, Pennypack, ſign of General Waſhington, on the Briſtol road, or at the ſign of the Blue Ball, Frankford, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 19, 1792. ‡ ROBERT LEWIS.

WAS taken up this day, at Andrew Fiſher's Mill, on ſuſpicion as a horſe-thief, and committed to New-Caſtle Goal, a Man, who calls himſelf WILLIAM WEB DIXON, ſays he lives three miles and an half from the town of Lancaſter, and one mile and a quarter from Linit's town, on a farm, and married the Widow Laferty, and his neighbours are Peter Wiland, Stover Funk, and Jacob Miers, his complexion is dark and ſwarthy, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The horſe is a dark bay, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and two white hind feet, black ſwitchy tail and mane, docked rather ſhort, trots heavy, appears ſomewhat foundered, and is about 6 years old. Whoever owns ſaid horſe, is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

March 14th, 1792. † ANDREW FISHER.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, by Chriſtian Febiger, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office, of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the Premiſes, near John Huſton's tavern, in Lower Smithfield townſhip, on Tueſday, the 24th day of April next, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, known by the name of Ceyl's place, bounded by other land of James Logan, John M'Michael's old place, land late of John Williamſon, and on the great road leading from the Wind Gap to Colonel Strowde's, containing by computation 113 acres. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of James Logan, and to be ſold, by

* JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, March 24, 1792.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Goal, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, a certain PETER O'DONNEL, adjudged three months to hard labour; he had on an old brown coat and old trowſers, good ſhoes and hat; he is a ſmall ſized man, with dark hair. Any perſon taking him up and bringing him back again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by § PATRICK HUNTER.

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a flaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by tf GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

To be SOLD, by Private Sale.

THAT valuable PROPERTY, now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Paxſon, ſituate in the village of Mount-Holly, in Weſt New-Jerſey. The eſtate conſiſts of that dwelling-houſe the ſubſcriber now lives in, on the north ſide of Mill-ſtreet, together with the tan-yard, &c. thereunto belonging. It is propoſed to ſell the eſtate in ſeparate lots, if moſt agreeable to the purchaſers, a map of which will be exhibited as follows.

Lot No. 1. Containing about 21 perches, with the dwelling-houſe hereon. This eſtate no doubt will be agreeable to the Merchant, as the Houſe is large and roomy, being 45 feet in front on Mill-ſtreet, in a very advantageous part of the town for ſuch buſineſs, and formerly for many years hath been occupied for that uſe.

Lot No. 2. Conſiſting of about 3 rods and 10 perches of land on which is that noted and accuſtomed tan-yard, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Henry Paxſon, Eſq; deceaſed. This tan-yard is large, and well provided with water and every other convenience for the manufacture of leather. The particular advantages that attend this manufactory are ſo well known, that it is needleſs to enumerate them in an advertiſement; a part of this lot is high and very convenient for building.

Lots No. 3 and 4, and ſituate on New-ſtreet, in ſaid village, in a high and healthy ſituation, containing about three quarters of an acre, having the advantage of a never-failing ſtream or run of water.

There are alſo three other ſmall lots of meadow, ſituate on ſaid run, which perhaps will accommodate perſons whoſe lands adjoin thereto, which are propoſed to be ſeparately ſold. The conditions of ſale will be made known, by applying to

THOMAS PAXSON.

Mount-Holly, March 19, 1792.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate late of RICHARD WALKER, Eſquire, of the townſhip of Warrington and county of Bucks, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or to either of them, within thirty days from this date. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

WILLIAM WALKER and
NATHANIEL IRWIN, } Adminiſtrators.

March 10, 1792. ‡

LAND for SALE,

To be SOLD, (purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of PHILIP COALE, deceaſed,)

A PLANTATION, ſituate near Deer creek, in Harford county, Maryland, containing 200 acres, about 130 acres of which are cleared, the remainder is well timbered. There are erected on ſaid land a dwelling-houſe, barn and other convenient out-houſes; an extraordinary bearing apple and peach orchard, about 7 acres of meadow in graſs, and conſiderable more may be made. This farm is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, within two miles of the Quaker Meeting-houſe at Deer creek, and not far diſtant from many other places of worſhip, and within a few miles of Stafford Mills, where the price for grain is as high moſtly as any place in the ſtate. One hundred pounds would be acceptable to be paid in hand; the purchaſer might be indulged with paying the reſidue in ten equal annual payments. An indiſputable title can be given, and poſſeſſion when required. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

ANN COALE, Executrix.

Deer creek, Third Month 1ſt, 1792. ¶

N. B. There is to be ſold, adjoining ſaid tract, near 100 acres of extraordinary Timbered Land, a good deal of which may be made meadow. Apply as above.

Eaſton, Northampton County, February 12, 1792.

IN purſuance and by the direction of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Peter Kachlien, Eſquire, late of Eaſton aforeſaid, deceaſed, there will be ſold, an excellent GRIST MILL, ſituate on Buſhkiln creek, within the borough of Eaſton, with 14 acres of Land belonging to the mill ſeat. The Mill-houſe is of ſtone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and two ſtories high. The works of the mill are in good order, one pair of French burrs, compleatly fitted for manufacturing of flour, and two pair of country ſtones, fitted for doing country work. There is alſo erected on ſaid premiſes a good dwelling houſe, barn, and other convenient buildings. The ſituation of ſaid mill is ſuch, that it is deemed the beſt in the county: it is ſupplied by a never-failing ſtream of water in a good wheat country; where any quantity may be purchaſed; and ſince the improvements of the navigation in the Delaware river, flour may be tranſported to Philadelphia, for a reaſonable prices at almoſt all ſeaſons of the year.

A Mill Seat, below and adjoining the above, on which a fulling mill had been heretofore erected: the ſituation is convenient for any kind of mill-work.

A Tract of cleared Land, adjoining the Griſt Mill tract, containing 58 acres.

Alſo, a Tract of Timber Land, containing 98 acres, ſituate at the diſtance of about a mile from the mill.

Poſſeſſion of the mill can be given on the firſt day of April next, and if not ſold by that day, then the ſame will be rented out, to any perſon offering the beſt terms.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above mentioned Eſtates, will be ſhewn the premiſes, and the terms of ſale made known, on application to the ſubſcribers.

PETER SHNYDER,
JOHN YOUNG,
CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL, } Executors.

N. B. Notice is alſo once more given, to thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to make payment without delay. Thoſe who neglect this notice, may reſt aſſured, that their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, for him to recover the ſame in a legal mode, which will inevitably create coſts to the delinquents.

5w ‡

By JOHN HOLME, ISAAC HARRIS, and BENJAMIN HOLME, Eſquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey,

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to us by Thomas Parvin, of ſaid county, who claims an undivided eighth part of all that tract of land, lying and being in Broad Neck, between the branches of Prince Maurice river and Muddy run, bounding on lands late the honourable Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, and others, containing two thouſand eight hundred and twenty eight acres, and allowance for roads, ſurveyed for John Eſtaugh; we have nominated Elnathan Davis, Eli Elmer, and Joſeph Howard Commiſſioners to divide the ſaid tract of land into eight equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Jacob Frieſe, Inn-keeper in the townſhip of Upper Alloways creek, in the county aforeſaid, on the 25th day of May next, the ſaid Elnathan Davis, Eli Elmer, and Joſeph Howard, will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by "coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine.

Given under our hands, this ninth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

† 6 w.

JOHN HOLME,
ISAAC HARRIS,
BENJAMIN HOLME.

New Britain townſhip, Bucks county, March 22, 1792.

ALL perſons are hereby requeſted not to accept of an aſſignment of two Promiſſory Notes, (or either of them,) which Conrad Shutz, of Cheſnut-Hill, Hatter, hath againſt the ſubſcriber; ſaid notes are dated on or about the 29th day of February laſt, the firſt for the payment of Five Pounds, on or about the 28th day of February next; the other for Five Pounds, on or before the 28th day of February, 1794. And foraſmuch as ſaid notes were obtained through dureſs and fraud, without any value received by me, be it known, that I am determined not to pay any part of them, unleſs compelled by law.

† SAMUEL DIDDERLINE.

THE Members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, are hereby noticed, that a general meeting of the Contributors will be held at the Old Court-Houſe, in High-ſtreet, on the 9th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chooſe Twelve Directors and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1792. ‡

RAN AWAY, on the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Duck creek Croſs Roads, Kent county, in Delaware ſtate, a Negroe Man, named PETER, but calls himſelf PETER MIXON, a Butcher by trade, is a rude cunning fellow, can read, and write a middling good hand; had on and took with him, a light coloured broadcloth coat, black under jacket, a pair of ſhoes, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick ſet, and has a fat full face. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal, or delivers him on board any Duck creek ſhallop, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

March 23, 1792. ‡ ALEXANDER WORKNOT.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HEAD, late of this city, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to apply to them for payment.

HENRY DRINKER,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
WILLIAM SANSOM, } Executors.

Philadelphia, Second Month, 25th, 1792. 6 w.

RAN AWAY, on the 27th of December laſt, from the Subſcriber living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, an Apprentice LAD, named JOSEPH TYGERT, about 18 years of age, about 4 feet high, pretty well ſet, dark hair and complexion. ALSO ran away from the Subſcriber, in Auguſt, 1790, an Apprentice, named JOHN PEACOCK, about 17 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, light complexion. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentices, and ſecures them ſo as their Maſter may get them again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, or ONE DOLLAR for either of them, paid by HENRY MOLIERE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or conceal them at their peril.

March 19, 1792. ¶

TO BE LET,

A TAVERN and PLANTATION, with a Ferry belonging to the ſame, called Perkioming, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county: may be entered on the ſecond day of April next. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, No. 27, Third-ſtreet,

March 20.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3229.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1792.

THE Annual Election for Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth-ſtreet, on Monday, the ſeventh of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the company, unleſs the arrears are paid off on the ſaid ſeventh of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the directors,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.
April 7th, 1792.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, an Iriſh Servant Boy, about eighteen years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, he had on, and took with him, a round-about jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers, all of one piece, drab colour, a pair of boots, a plain made great coat, and a pair of corduroy breeches; his name is Daniel M'Cown. It is ſuppoſed that he will tell people that he has a relation living in Virginia that has bought his time. Any perſon that will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, near Marcus-hook, at the ſign of the Blue Ball, in Lower Chicheſter townſhip; if brought home, reaſonable charges paid by me,

April 5, 1792, * ISAAC DUTTON.

PAYMASTER

Will cover from this time until the firſt day of Auguſt, at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, Pennſylvania, at John Rankin's, near the Turk's Head, at Three Guineas a Mare, and Five Shillings the Groom.

HE is a beautiful bay, eight years old, fifteen hands and a half high, with plenty of bone. Paymaſter was bred by Lord Oſſory, in Great-Britain, imported from England by captain Norris, in the ſhip Planter, Capt. William Aurthus, landed in York River, Virginia, the 15th of July, 1791.

Paymaſter was got by Old Paymaſter, dam by Otho, grand-dam by Herod, great grand-dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim. He is one of the moſt elegant and beſt bred horſes ever imported from Great-Britain: his performances may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto put and affixed.

MARES and COLTS for Sale, at John Rankin's, viz.

Nina, eight years old, with a Foal by her ſide, got by Paymaſter; Nina was got by Highflyer, out of a ſiſter to Gnaw-poſt.

Ruth, five years old, covered by Paymaſter the 29th of March, got by Mambrino, dam by Eclipſe, grand-dam by Blank, great grand-dam by Oronooko, great great grand-dam by Regulus, great great great grand-dam was the dam of Nabb, Phœnix, Sprite, Sir James Lowther's Sophia, Trifle, &c. &c. by a full brother to Mixbury, great great great great grand-dam by Hutton's Barb, that was brought over by Marſhall, great great great great great grand-dam by the Byerly Turk, great great great great great great grand-dam by the Soloby Turk, out of a Mare of Mr. Place's, known to have been a great favourite of Oliver Cromwell, and hid in a cellar by his groom at his death.

A bay Colt, two Years old this ſpring, out of Nina, got by Paymaſter.

A cheſnut Colt, two years old this ſpring, out of Ruth, got by Paymaſter; all imported with Paymaſter, in the ſhip Planter.

Theſe two Colts have the appearance of making as good runners as any in America, and fine covering horſes.

N. B. Paſture will be provided for Mares, and the greateſt care to be taken of them; but not liable for accidents. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Nedro, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, to make payment thereof; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them properly proven, unto

RICHARD WISTAR, Executor.
Philadelphia, January 30, 1792. tf

COLLINS's Edition of the Bible, in quarto,

IS now in the hands of ſeveral binders---and when the books are ready for delivery, ſubſcribers will be notified where to call or ſend for them. Subſcriptions will be received during the preſent month at FOUR DOLLARS, one dollar to be paid at entrance, as heretofore, after which time the price will be FOUR DOLLARS AND AN HALF, except in caſes where not leſs than ſix copies are taken. Oſtervald's Notes will be added, at Two-thirds of a Dollar each book.

Trenton, 1ſt Month, 1792.

An excellent Remedy for Rheumatic Pains,

Invented by a famous Phyſician in France.

THOSE patients who will give it a trial, will ſoon be convinced of its powerful effects. Some who have been reduced even to lameneſs have been fully reſtored by continuing this medicine two or three months. To withhold ſo excellent a remedy in a country where rheumatic pains are ſo prevalent, would be a loſs to the community. Thoſe afflicted may apply to JACOB RITTER, No. 67, north Front-ſtreet, TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN, No. 8, ſouth Second-ſtreet, Mrs. ROMAN, No. 57, and JOHN HIRST, No. 88, Race-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1792. *

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, 20 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading to Corryell's ferry, near Richard Leedom's tavern, conſiſting of about 190 acres, to be ſold in lots; viz. one lot from twenty to fifty acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, a ſtone dwelling houſe thereon, a good barn, ſpring and ſpring houſe, likewiſe a good ſtream of water, with a good griſt mill and ſaw mill thereon, the head and fall ſufficient for a 24 foot water wheel, the walls being built for the ſame, 5 acres of watered meadow, 5 acres of woodland, a young orchard of grafted fruit of the beſt kinds; one other lot of 40 acres, a good barn thereon, 5 acres of good meadow, 10 of woodland, the remainder good plowland; one other of ninety acres, 6 acres of meadow, 10 of woodland, a young orchard of different kinds of grafted fruit, ſuch as apples, pears, &c. the remainder plowland; two other lots, with dwelling houſes thereon, containing 2 or 3 acres a-piece, chiefly woodland. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premiſes. *

JONATHAN SHAW.

Wilmington (Delaware) January 2, 1792.

PROPOSALS

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

SIXTEEN SERMONS:

Wherein ſeveral *important* caſes of conſcience are *anſwered* in the courſe of the work.

By the worthy and eminently pious CHRISTOPHER LOVE, miniſter of the goſpel, in Lawrence-Jury, London;---who was beheaded on Tower-hill, in the time of Cromwell's uſurpation, being the laſt he preached.

His WORDS on the ſcaffold are moſt pathetic and weighty, viz.

"ALTHOUGH (ſaid he) there be but a little between me and death, yet this bears up my heart, there is little between me and heaven. It is but lying down upon that block, and I ſhall aſcend upon a throne. I am this day ſailing towards the ocean of eternity, through a rough paſſage, to my haven of reſt, through a red ſea, to the promiſed land. Methinks I hear God ſay to me, as he did to Moſes, Go up to Mount Nebo and die there; ſo to me, Go up to Tower-hill and die there. Iſaac ſaid of himſelf, he was old, and yet he knew not the day of his death: But I cannot ſay ſo: I am young, and yet I know the day of my death, and I know the kind of my death, and the place of my death alſo. I am put to ſuch a kind of death as two famous preachers of the goſpel were put before me; John the Baptiſt, and Paul the Apoſtle, were both beheaded. I read alſo in Rev. xx. 4. The ſaints were beheaded for the word of God, and teſtimony of Jeſus. But herein is the diſadvantage which I lie under in the thoughts of many; they judge that I ſuffer not for the word of God, or for conſcience, but for meddling with ſtate matters. To this I ſhall briefly ſay, that it is an old trick of Satan, to impute the cauſe of God's people's ſufferings to be contrivements againſt the ſtate; when, in truth, it is their religion and conſcience they are perſecuted for. The rulers of Iſrael would have put Jeremy to death, upon a civil account, though indeed it was only the truth of his prophecy that made the rulers angry with him: And yet upon a civil account they pretend he muſt die. So Paul, though he did but preach Jeſus Chriſt, yet his enemies would have him put to death, under pretence that he was a mover of ſedition. Upon a civil account my life is pretended to be taken away; whereas it is, becauſe I purſue my covenant, and will not proſtitute my principles and conſcience to the ambition and luſt of men. I am this day making a double exchange; I am changing a pulpit for a ſcaffold, and a ſcaffold for a throne; and I might add a third, I am changing the preſence of this numerous multitude on Tower-hill, for the innumerable company of ſaints and angels in heaven, the holy hill of Zion; and I am changing a guard of ſoldiers for a guard of angels, who will receive me, and carry me to Abraham's boſom. Formerly (ſaid he) I have been under a ſpirit of bondage; yea, ſometimes I have had more fear in drawing out a tooth, than now I have for cutting off my head. When fear was upon me, death was not near; now when death is near to me, my fear is evaniſhed.——I am comforted in this, though men kill me, they cannot damn me; though they thruſt me out of the world, yet can they not ſhut me out of heaven. When I have ſhed my blood, I expect the full declaration of the remiſſion of ſins through the blood of Jeſus Chriſt. I am going to my long home, and ye to your ſhort homes; but I ſhall be at my home, before ye be at yours. He prayed, that, ſeeing he was called to do the work which he never did, he might have the ſtrength which he never had."

Doctor Wild, in his ELEGY reſpecting Mr. Love, hath the following Lines:

METHINKS I heard beheaded ſaints above,
Call to each other, Sirs, make room for LOVE:
Who, when he came to tread the fatal ſtage,
(Which prov'd his glory, and his en'mies rage)
His blood ne'er ran to's heart; Chriſt's blood was there
Reviving it: His own was all to ſpare.
Which riſing in his cheeks, did ſeem to ſay,
Is this the blood you thirſt for? Tak't, I pray.
Spectators in his looks ſuch life did ſee,
That they appear'd more like to die than he.
Lightnings, which fill'd the earth with blazing light,
Did ſerve for torches at that diſmal night;
In which, and all next day, for many hours,
Heav'n groan'd in thunder, and did weep in ſhow'rs:
Nor did I wonder that God thunder'd ſo,
When Boanerges, murder'd, lay below.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work will be printed on a good Paper and Type.

II. When a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers offer, to defray the expence thereof, it will be put to preſs.

III. The price of the Book, in blue boards, which will contain about two hundred pages, *Half a Spaniſh Dollar*, at delivery.

IV. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve copies, will be entitled to one gratis; the bookſellers the uſual allowance.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Peter Hyatt, Eſq; St. Georges; Mr. William Alfree, Appoquinimink; John Hyatt, Eſq; Red-Lyon Hundred; Mr. Matthew Aitkin, Pencader; Mr. George Gilleſpy, Whiteclay Creek; James Black, Eſq; Mill-Creek; Iſaac Grantham, Eſq; New-Caſtle Hundred; William Robinſon, Eſq; Newport; Mr. Andrew Gibſon, Brandywine Hundred; Mr. David Park, Pedlehauſer; Meſſrs. Bradford, Cruckſhank, Bailey, and Stewart, Printers, in Philadelphia; Meſſrs. Samuel & John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore; Mr. Robert Hamilton, and Mr. James Adams, the publiſher, in Wilmington.

⁂ The Editor requeſts that ſubſcriptions taken in for this Work may be forwarded to him by the firſt of April next, when it is expected it will be put to preſs.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

‡ eow.
MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

RED CLOVER SEED.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living in the lower end of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about half-way between Germantown and Frankford, ſome good clean SEED, of laſt ſummer's growth, which may be depended on, as he ſells none but his own raiſing.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.
Second Month, 13th Day, 1792. †

By the Mancheſter, Capt. Clay, arrived here from Liverpool, we have received Engliſh Papers to the 27th of February, from which the following are extracts.

LONDON, February 21.

Mr. Pitt has at this time in conſideration a new plan of his own, for the extinction of the national debt in forty years.

On Sunday afternoon a committee of the Weſt-India Planters had an interview with Mr. Pitt, when the miniſter agreed to clear them of all the draw-back money on exporting ſugars, in order to lower the preſent exorbitant price of that article.

Feb. 23. In the German dominions there prevails the moſt perfect intimacy between the ſoldiers and the citizens: they unite in the ſame ſentiments and habits of life. This cannot but be conſidered as an unfavourable ſympton to the government, ſince it deprives them of their ſole dependance on force for the ſupport of their power, while it gives additional ſtrength and force to the cauſe of the people. Should any diſturbance take place, which lately has not been unlikely, it cannot be doubted that the soldiery would take part with the latter.

The true cauſe why the Emperor remains inactive and undecided is, apprehenſions for his Brabantine dominions, which wait only for that favourable opportunity of revolt, which would be afforded them by a rupture with France.

The Swediſh Diet have commenced their proceedings with oppoſition to the Monarch. Senſible of the neceſſity for which they were ſummoned, they will avail themſelves of the influence which it confers, in order to enforce their own demands.

In the Poliſh Diet on the 27th of January, the following decree was paſſed:

Whereas the Crown Deputy Marſhal Rzewuſki, and the Crown Field-Artillery Maſter Potocki, refuſed to obey our commands, and Rzewuſki having beſides, for theſe 18 years, neglected the duties attached to his dignity, we (the King) do declare, with the conſent of the aſſembled members of the Diet, both Rzewuſki and Potocki to have forfeited the dignities they were hitherto inveſted with; wherefore we order the Commiſſioner of war to fill theſe two poſts with other perſons—

After which the Diet unanimouſly adjourned to the 15th of March next.

The ſpirit of freedom has croſſed the Pyrenees. The eagerneſs to procure information reſpecting the French Revolution, and the diſcuſſion which, in conſequence of that event, took place in Spain, have given the alarm to government. All French books are prohibited, even the Medical Journal of Paris. They ſeem as if they would wiſh to interdict the language itſelf, ſince it has become the vehicle of the ſentiments of freedom.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, dated Feb. 16

"You will hear in the courſe of a ſhort time of the riots we have had at Dunkirk, and as diſtance of place is apt to magnify dangers and diſturbances, and you may become ſolicitous about me, I think it proper to write to you by the firſt poſt, that you may know the truth, and nothing but the truth. The preſent high exchange and the great ſcarcity of caſh, which has depreciated the paper money, has enhanced the price of almoſt every thing here; bread among other things. There is every year a large quantity of grain exported from this place, to ſupply thoſe parts of France that produce ſcarce any thing but wine—there was about a month ago a riot at St. Omers, (not far from us) on this account; the poor would not ſuffer the corn to be carried away, and a vaſt deal of it was ſtopped and ſold in the market:—ſome corn was ſhipping off, a parcel of old women and boys began by ſtopping the waggons: not ſatisfied with preventing its being carried away, on the next day the people aſſembled and broke the windows of ſeveral houſes, and when their forces were ſufficiently ſtrong, they entered them and threw every thing out of the windows. Theſe were the houſes of men who had been moſt famous for exporting grain, though unfortunately the innocent ſuffered with the guilty. Four houſes have been completely emptied, and ſeven greatly damaged. One lady died ſince of the fright. One of the houſes was next to mine; I ſtood at my my door the whole time and ſaw moſt beautiful furniture deſtroyed; the mob emptied the houſes even to the wainſcoting and paper; they threw all into the ſtreet and pulled them to pieces. Brandy and wine caſks were ſtaved in the cellars; and in the ſtreets bales of cotton and hogſheads of ſugar were ſcattered; feather beds, &c. were cut to pieces and thrown into the air. They attacked no one, nor did any miſchief, except to theſe people. They continued their depredations three hours and a half, and then the Magiſtrates thought proper to read the martial law, and gave orders to the ſoldiery to fire; after this the ſtreets were ſoon cleared. I believe very few were killed; more were wounded by the broad ſword of the cavalry; ſixty were put into jail that were taken in the houſes, but the Mayor was, about an hour afterwards, commanded by one of the mob to releaſe them, which, like a poltroon, as he ſhewed himſelf to be throughout, he did. The national guard would not act, they rather approved of the meaſures, and meant to ſuffer it as a ſcourge to the corn merchants. All is now perfectly quiet; we have four regiments of foot, and three troops of horſe in town; we ſhall illuminate through the night for a week to come, and have many ſoldiers perpetually patrolling the ſtreets, ſo that we think there is nothing more to fear."

Arrived at Liverpool Feb. 9, the Statira, Tripe, from N. Hampſhire; the Betſy, Salter, from do. the Friends, Moore, from Virginia; the Perſeverance, Delany, from Maſſachuſetts; the Caſtor, Goppy, from Virginia.

Sailed from Liverpool, Feb. 20, the Elizabeth, Peacock, Pennſylvania; the Atalanta, Hawly, New-York; the Dublin, Griffin, N. Carolina; Feb. 23, the Active, Seaman, N. York; the Atlantic, Swain, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

On Tueſday the 11th inſt. the Aſſembly of this State adjoured, *ſine die*, having paſſed 46 Acts during the Seſſion.

Meaſures are purſuing by the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, to import ſugars from the Eaſt-Indies—from which country plenty may be obtained without any previous notice. In the empire of Cochin China, immenſe quantities are raiſed by the hands of free-men, and ſold, according to an account in the travels of a French philoſopher, at a cheaper rate than that cultivated by ſlaves.

A high handed robbery was committed laſt month in the houſe of Judge Carle, Morris-County, (N. J.) by three villains; two of which have been ſince taken.

According to a late decree of the National Aſſembly of France, there is no travelling for ſtrangers in that country without a paſſport.

Some opinions have been circulated in France, that attempts would be made to new model the Conſtitution; a ſpirited decree has been paſſed to counteract ſuch a deſign.

A London paper ſays, "We rejoice in the information of the promptitude of the Americans to aſſiſt the inhabitants of St. Domingo; like their brethren of England, they have exhibited to the world a noble generoſity, and a determination to promote the peace and proſperity of mankind."

Some curious perſons in the North of England have juſt ſtated the probability of making Sugar from the Birch tree; the juice of which is ſo much more copious and ſweeter than that of the Maple tree of America, that it has afford a pleaſant wine for many years.

John Barclay, Eſquire's time, as Mayor of the City of Philadelphia for the laſt year, having expired, the Aldermen aſſembled in the City Hall on Friday laſt, and proceeded by ballot to chooſe a Mayor for the enſuing year, when it appeared he was unanimouſly re-elected, but he immediately reſigned, and the board proceeded to elect another in his room, when George Roberts, Eſquire, was duly elected, who having alſo reſigned, the board proceeded to elect another in his room, when Matthew Clarkson, Eſquire, was duly elected,

Extract of a letter dated Vincennes, Feb. 21.

"The news of this country differs ſo much, that it is impoſſible to inform you with certainty.—However, all accounts centre to one point—that is, a general Indian war in the ſpring is expected."

General St. Clair has reſigned the command of the army, and we have been favored with the following copies of letters that paſſed between the Preſident of the United States and the General upon that occaſion.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1792.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer you my unfeigned thanks for the honor conferred upon me, by the appointment to the command of the army of the United States the laſt campaign. Though that campaign was unfortunate, I am not conſcious that any thing within my power to have produced a more happy iſſue was neglected. As I was prompted to accept that command by no motives of either ambition or intereſt, but by a fervent [illegible] to be of ſervice to my country, and a belief, perhaps too fondly entertained, that I could be ſo—that I am [illegible] to decline it in future, proceeds neither from diſguſt nor diſappointment.

Having been much afflicted with ſickneſs during nearly the whole campaign, though I flatter myſelf the public intereſts did not ſuffer by it, and though my health is now tolerably reſtored, my conſtitution has received a very ſevere ſhock, and I might not again be able to go thro' the weight of buſineſs which neceſſarily follows the command of an army.

Although, Sir, I am myſelf perſuaded that every thing was done, in the courſe of the laſt campaign, that could be done on my part, fully to anſwer the public expectation, yet it is denied by ſome, doubted by many, and known to but few out of the army. A wiſh to rectify the public opinion, and a duty that I conceive I owe to myſelf, induce me to requeſt that an enquiry into my conduct may be inſtituted: when that is over, I may hope to be permitted to reſign the commiſſion of Major-General, which I now hold. Should the reſult of the enquiry be, that in any inſtance the duties of my ſtation were neglected, or that I did not improve every hour and every opportunity to the beſt advantage, or that the operations of the army, after it was in a condition to operate, were delayed one moment in conſequence of my illneſs, I ſhall patiently ſubmit to the merited cenſure.

To whoever may be appointed my ſucceſſor, I ſhall be happy, Sir, to give every light and information my ſituation, as General of the army, or as Governor of the Weſtern Territory, put in my power to obtain, and to evince to you, Sir, and to the world, that the confidence you were pleaſed to repoſe in me, was not miſplaced.

With every ſentiment of gratitude, of reſpect, and, allow me to add, of affection, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

The President of the United States.

United States, March 28th, 1792.

SIR,

YOUR knowledge of the country north-weſt of the Ohio, and of the reſources for an army in its vicinity, added to a full confidence in your military character, founded on mature experience, induced my nomination of you to the command of the troops on the frontiers.

Your deſire of rectifying any errors of the public opinion, relatively to your conduct, by an inveſtigation of a court of enquiry, is highly laudable, and would be readily complied with, were the meaſure practicable.—But a total deficiency of officers, in actual ſervice, of competent rank to form a legal court for that purpoſe, precludes the power of gratifying your wiſhes on the occaſion.

The intimation of your readineſs to afford your ſucceſſor all the information of which you are capable, although unneceſſary for my perſonal conviction, muſt be regarded as an additional evidence of the goodneſs of your heart, and of your attachment to your country.

I am, Sir,

With eſteem and regard,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Major-General Arthur St. Clair.

Philadelphia, March 31ſt, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th inſt. While I lament that circumſtances prevent an inveſtigation into my conduct, by a court of enquiry, I cannot but acquieſce in the reaſons you have aſſigned why it cannot take place; and I beg leave to preſent my thanks for the deſire to have gratified me, had it been practicable, which you have been pleaſed to manifeſt.

In my letter on the 26th, I expreſſed an intention of retiring from the army, when the enquiry ſhould be over.—The only reaſon I had for wiſhing to retain my commiſſion until that time was, that if any miſconduct ſhould appear in the courſe of the enquiry, I might be amenable to a court-martial, which a reſignation would have precluded. The Houſe of Repreſentatives, Sir, have directed an enquiry into the cauſes of the failure of the laſt campaign to be made by a committee of their own body:—the ſame reaſon that influenced me when a court of enquiry was contemplated, operates now with equal force, and therefore it may be proper that I ſhould ſtill retain my commiſſion; but, as it will ſoon be requiſite that ſome perſon ſhould be at the head of the army, who is to continue to command it, it is neceſſary, Sir, that I ſhould inform you explicitly, which I now do, of my fixed reſolution to reſign the moment the enquiry is finiſhed, ſhould no fault be found, that any embarraſſment which may exiſt, with reſpect to providing a ſucceſſor for me, may be removed.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to obſerve that my ſole object is to give effect to public juſtice, in the uſual way, by a court-martial, ſhould it appear that, *in any manner whatſoever*, the misfortunes of the laſt campaign can be attributed to me; and it is the proper, and I believe the only tribunal, where military crimes and miſconduct can be enquired into and puniſhed; or where an officer's reputation, infinitely dearer than life, can be vindicated.—Should the public ſervice, however, require that another officer of the ſame rank with me be appointed immediately, I am ready to make the reſignation forthwith; notwithſtanding that it may ſeem to proceed, and at a diſtance will be ſuppoſed to have ariſen, from a ſenſe that the volume of calumny and defamation, which is daily pouring from the preſs into the public ear, has too much foundation for me to meet it,—that I ſhrink from the conſequences, and chuſe to ſhelter myſelf in a private ſtation.—I am ready, Sir, upon this occaſion, as I have been upon all others, to ſacrifice every private and perſonal feeling and conſideration to the public good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

The President of the United States.

United States, April 4th, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE read and duly conſidered your letter of the 31ſt ultimo.

The reaſons you offer for retaining your commiſſion, until an opportunity ſhall be preſented, if neceſſary, of inveſtigating your conduct in every mode preſcribed by law, would be concluſive with me, under any other circumſtances than the preſent.

But the eſtabliſhment of the troops allows only of one Major-General. You have manifeſted your intention of retiring, and the eſſential intereſts of the public require that your ſucceſſor ſhould be immediately appointed, in order to repair to the frontiers.

As the Houſe of Repreſentatives have been pleaſed to inſtitute an enquiry into the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition, I ſhould hope an opportunity would thereby be afforded you of explaining your conduct, in a manner ſatisfactory to the public and yourſelf.

I am, Sir,

With eſteem and regard,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Major-General Arthur St. Clair.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th inſtant.

Although I was very deſirous, Sir, to hold the commiſſion of Major-General until the enquiry by the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhould be over, for the reaſons I aſſigned, and which you are pleaſed to think have ſome weight—yet the neceſſity of the officer being appointed who is to command the troops, in order to his repairing to the frontiers, is certainly preſſing, and ought to ſilence with me every wiſh of a mere perſonal nature. I do, therefore, Sir, now formally reſign the appointment of Major-General.

I have never, Sir, entertained a doubt that an enquiry into the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition, whether directed particularly to my conduct, or to that connected with other cauſes that may have operated, in whatever way it might be conducted, would not prove honorable to me, and ſatisfactory to the public, as far as I was concerned with it; but ſetting, as I do, a due value upon the public opinion, and deſirous not to loſe that place in the eſteem of the virtuous and intelligent of my fellow citizens which I have long held, you will not wonder that, under exiſting circumſtances, a degree of anxiety, not only that there ſhould be an enquiry, but that every thing capable of being miſconſtrued ſhould be avoided on my part, I will own to you, Sir, that the deſire of *honeſt fame* has ever been the ſtrongeſt paſſion in my breaſt: I have thought that I had merited it, and it is all that I have to compenſate for the ſacrifice of a very independent ſituation, and the beſt years of my life devoted to the public ſervice, and the faithful application of my talents, ſuch as they were, in every ſituation in which I have been placed, with a zeal bordering upon enthuſiaſm. I truſt, Sir, I ſhall ſtill enjoy it, while thoſe who have attempted to diſturb it, will be forgotten, or remembered with indignation, and in their boſoms, if they have feeling, ſenſations may ariſe ſomething ſimilar to what Milton has deſcribed to have ſeized upon Satan when he diſcovered our firſt parents in Paradiſe.

With every ſentiment of reſpect and duty,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

The President of the United States.

On Tueſday the 10th inſt. the following gentlemen were elected Aldermen, in the room of the late F. Hopkinſon, Eſq. and Samuel Powel and W. Colladay, Eſquires, who had reſigned, viz.

JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH,
MICHAEL HILLEGAS, and
FRANCIS GURNEY, } Eſquires.

The following gentlemen were elected Common Councilmen, viz.

Mordecai Lewis, John Wood, Benjamin Chew, jun. James Millegan, Iſaac Snowden, John Stille, William Wells, Lawrence Sickel, Joſeph Norris, Richard Fullerton, Jacob Schreiner, John Montgomery, Philip Wager, Edward Bartholomew, Samuel M. Fox, John Craig, James Abercrombie, Robert Waln, Robert Ralſton, Robert Smith, John C. Stocker, John Perot, George Bickham, David Jackſon, Frederick Kuhl, James C. Fiſher, Godfrey Haga, William Van Phul, Jacob R. Howell, and Robert Wharton, Eſquires.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in India, to his father in New-York, dated Canton, December 9, 1791, received by the Waſhington, Capt. Hodgkinſon.

"In my laſt I omitted to give you an account of the war in India, between the Engliſh and Tippoo Saib, the ſon and ſucceſſor of the late Hyder Ally, and one of the moſt powerful Princes in it. The commencement of it was in March, 1790, in conſequence of an attack on a Prince in alliance with the Engliſh. General Meadows, who is Governor of Madras, took the command of the army from that quarter, and in April, moved to attack the enemy in their own country, which is ſeparated from the Carnatick by a chain of mountains called the Ghauts, which have but few narrow paſſes, deemed impaſſable, without it is acquired by ſtratagem.—After a number of miſcarriages on our part, in conſequence of a treaſonable correſpondence being carried on during the whole campaign, by a native Check in our ſervice, informing the enemy of every movement to be made, Meadows was obliged to return to Madras. Lord Cornwallis, from Bengal, immediately took the command. The above correſpondence coming to light, proved ſucceſsful to Lord Cornwallis, who availed himſelf of it, by ſparing the author's life to carry on the correſpondence as before, and direct the enemy to guard a different paſs, which was pretended would be entered on a certain day; by which means our army, when unexpected, was in the enemy's country, and ſoon joined by moſt of the neighbouring princes. Lord Cornwallis, ſeconded by Meadows, ſoon found they were at the head of nearly one hundred thouſand, horſe and foot, including ten thouſand Europeans, and the native troops employed by the Engliſh, little inferior to them. Their movements ſoon commenced towards the enemy's capital, which lies nearly in the centre of the country; in their way towards it, every thing fell—the ſecond city among the number; and after an obſtinate action in laſt May, Tippoo was obliged to ſhut himſelf up in it. The periodical rains then ſetting in very ſevere, put a not to further proceedings on our part; ſince that, I have ſtop acquired further information.

"When the campaign again opens, Gen. Abercrombie, Governor of Bombay, will be ready with about 10,000 effective men, to join the grand army. And by the time I reach India, it is my opinion a deciſive ſtroke muſt be ſtruck, or it never will. It is reduced to a certainty that the views of the Engliſh is to extirpate Tippoo, and rid themſelves of a troubleſome enemy, as well as to acquire more territory, beſides the riddance of a tyrant to mankind in general—ſuch is his character.

"Altho' I freely venture my opinion, in juſtice to Tippoo, I think he will not be an eaſy conqueſt. He is at the head of an immenſe army, a great general and politician, who hath been bred in the field and cabinet, from his infancy, and perfectly acquainted with all the arts of war, conformable to the European mode, and what is more, fighting for life and empire: The former muſt enſue firſt, as he never will ſubmit to the latter, while it remains, is the opinion of people in general, either by the hand of his enemy or his own. If opportunity will permit, when I arrive at Bombay, I wil write you all particulars."

Nett amount of Duties, ariſing on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States, commencing on the 1ſt October, 1790, and ending the 30th Sept. 1791.

STATES	Dolls.	Cts.	
New-Hampſhire, - -	27,000	29	
Maſſachuſetts, - -	420,707	17	5-13
Rhode-Iſland, - -	107,102	35	1 4
Connecticut, - -	106.351	53	1 4
New-York, - - -	619,534	16	1-2
New-Jerſey, - -	6,508	68	1-2
Pennſylvania, - - -	707 955	29	
Delaware, - - -	18,283	86	
Maryland, - - -	322,964	92	1-2
Virginia, - - -	334,995	83	2-16
North-Carolina, - -	58 861	42	1-2
South-Carolina, - -	234,082	23	
Georgia, - - -	42,285	9	1-2
Total,	3,06,722	85	7-13

A ſummary of the value and deſtination of the Exports of the United States, from October 1, 1790, to September 30, 1791, agreeable to an abſtract certified by the Regiſter of the Treaſury.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To Ruſſia, - - -	3.570	
To Sweden, - -	21,866	2
To Denmark, - - -	277,273	53
To the United Netherlands, -	1,634,825	66
To Great-Britain - - -	7,953,418	21
To the imperial ports of the Auſtrian Netherlands and Germany,	362,010	81
To Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanſe towns, - - - -	64,259	25
To France, - - -	4,298,762	26
To Spain, - - - -	1,301,286	95
To Portugal - - -	1,039,696	45
To the Italian ports, - - -	31,726	90
To Morocco, - - - -	3,660	50
To the Eaſt-Indies, generally, -	318,628	46
To Africa, geneally, - -	168,477	92
To the Weſt-Indies, generally. -	59,434	36
To the N. Weſt coaſt of America -	3,380	
To Europe and the Weſt Indies, for a market,	29,274	75
Total dollars,	17,571,551	45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 28, 1792.

TENCH COXE, *Aſſiſtant Sec'ry.*

The two following paragraphs are from a New-York paper of laſt Thurſday: "Electioneering diſcuſſions ſeem ſo totally to abſorb the attention of our citizens, that they take no notice of the progreſſive accumulation of burdens which the general government is impoſing on our commerce. An augmentation of the preſent rates of duty, as propoſed by the Secretary of the Treaſury, muſt inevitably tend to oppreſs the mercantile, and with it every other claſs of intereſts in this country. That the preſent ſyſtem of impoſt is preſſed beyond its natural bounds, muſt be obvious to every perſon engaged in commerce—that it far exceeds any commercial impoſitions by the ſtates, previous to the ratification of the federal conſtitution, is indubitable."

"Experiments have been made in various parts of this country to erect and ſupport manufactories of certain fabrics --with what ſucceſs let the preſent ſituation of the greater part declare. Strenuous efforts were made to raiſe one in the city of New-York; but notwithſtanding every endeavour of the reputable characters who patronized and ſupported it in its infancy, it has been gradually declining, and is now almoſt extinct. The ſame reſult may be predicted with reſpect to that propoſed to be eſtabliſhed in New-Jerſey. The notoriouſly embarraſſed ſituation of its pecuniary funds, as far as they have been collected, and of the man (Col. Duer) with whom the project oſtenſibly originated, are ſtrong indications that the period of its ultimate diſſolution is not very remote."

The ſpeculating tribe in this city (ſays a New-York paper) are ſunk into the abyſs of inextricable confuſion, yet ſeem to be inſenſible of the dreadful labyrinth in which they are entangled---inſtead, however, of exerting themſelves to preſerve ſome kind of manly character, they are endeavouring to lower themſelves ſtill more, by deſcending to the mean level of fiſh women and common ſtreet boxers!

A correſpondent remarks, that the late deciſion of the Judges of the United States, in the circuit court of Pennſylvania, declaring an act of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs unconſtitutional, muſt be matter of high gratification to every republican and friend of liberty: ſince it inſures the people of ample protection to their conſtitutional rights and privileges, againſt any attempt of legiſlative or executive oppreſſion. And whilſt we view the exerciſe of this noble prerogative of the Judges in the hands of ſuch able, wiſe and independent men, as compoſe the preſent judiciary of the United States, it affords a juſt hope that, not only future encroachments will be prevented, but alſo, that any exiſting law of Congreſs, which may be ſuppoſed to trench upon the conſtitutional rights of individuals, or of ſtates, will, at convenient ſeaſons, undergo a reviſion: particularly that for eſtabliſhing a National Bank; which, being an incorporation and excluſive charter of privileges, violative, as it is conceived, of the independent rights and ſovereignty of the States, is deemed by many of the enlightened citizens of America to be repugnant to the ſpirit, meaning and letter of the conſtitution, and is regarded as a mere ſtate engine of miniſterial contrivance; on the pretence to aid fiſcal operations, but in reality, to introduce placemen, penſioners, corruption, venality and intrigue, into Congreſs: of the happy effects of which, let thoſe, who ſee, ſpeak.

Late letters from England, mention the dearneſs and ſcarcity of goods in that country, ſuitable for the American market.—The riſe is ſaid to be owing to a combination of the workmen to demand high wages, in conſequence of the immenſe demand for Britiſh fabrics from all quarters.

Propoſals are iſſued in London for publiſhing a complete and magnificent edition of the Hiſtory of England, down to the revolution in 1688, written by D. Hume, and from that period to the preſent time, from the pen of David Williams, an author well known to the literary world.—This edition, which is to be in quarto, will be ornamented with a variety of engravings and vignettes executed by the moſt eminent artiſts, among whom Bartolozzi ſtands foremoſt, and from paintings and drawings executed on purpoſe for the work, by B. Weſt, Copley, &c. &c. It is to be publiſhed in numbers, as it is expected to be compriſed in 5 volumes.

The following Communications, from the Preſident of the United States, were read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Friday laſt.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE thought it proper to lay before you, a communication of the 11th inſtant, from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, to the Secretary of State, relative to the commerce of the two countries; together with their explanatory correſpondence, and the Secretary of State's letter to me on the ſubject.

April 13, 1792. GEO. WASHINGTON.

SIR, Philadelphia, April 13, 1792.

I have the honor to lay before you a communication from Mr. Hammond, miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, covering a clauſe of a ſtatute of that country relative to its commerce with this; and notifying a determination to carry it into execution henceforward. Conceiving that the determination announced could not be really meant as extenſively as the words import, I aſked and received an explanation from the miniſter, as expreſſed in the letter and anſwer herein encloſed; and, on conſideration of all circumſtances, I cannot but confide in the opinion expreſſed by him, that its ſole object is to exclude foreign veſſels from the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey.

The want of proportion between the motives expreſſed and the meaſure, its magnitude and conſequences, total ſilence as to the proclamation on which the intercourſe between the two countries has hitherto hung, and of which, in this broad ſenſe, it would be a revocation, and the recent manifeſtations of the diſpoſition of that government to concur with this in mutual offices of friendſhip and good will, ſupport his conſtruction.

The miniſter moreover aſſured me verbally, that he would immediately write to his court for an explanation, and in the mean time is of opinion, that the uſual intercourſe of commerce between the two countries (Jerſey and Guernſey excepted) need not be ſuſpended.

I have the honor to be, with ſentiments of the moſt profound reſpect and attachment, ſir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Preſident of the United States.

SIR, Philadelphia, April 11, 1792.

I have received, by a circular diſpatch from my court, directions to inform this government, that, conſiderable inconveniences having ariſen from the importation of tobacco in foreign veſſels into the ports of his Majeſty's dominions, contrary to the act of the 12th Charles 2. chap. 18. ſect. 3. (commonly called the Navigation act) it has been determined in future ſtrictly to enforce this clauſe, of which I take the liberty of encloſing to you a copy; and I have the honor to be, with perfect eſteem and reſpect, ſir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) GEO. HAMMOND.

Mr. Jefferſon.

12 Car. 2. Chap. 18. Sect. 3.

AND it is further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no goods or commodities whatſoever, of the growth, production or manufacture of Africa, Aſia or America, or of any part thereof, which are deſcribed or laid down in the uſual maps or charts of thoſe places, be imported into England, Ireland or Wales, iſlands or Guernſey and Jerſey, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, in any other ſhip or ſhips, veſſel or veſſels, whatſoever, but in ſuch as do truly, and without fraud, belong only to the people of England or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, or of the lands, iſlands, plantations or territories in Aſia, Africa or America, to his Majeſty belonging, as the proprietors and right owners thereof, and whereof the maſter and three fourths at leaſt of the mariners are Engliſh, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all ſuch goods and commodities, and of the ſhip or veſſel in which they were imported, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition and apparel, one moiety to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the other moiety to him or them who ſhall ſeize, inform, or ſue for the ſame, in any court of record, by bill, information, plaint or other action, wherein no eſſoign, protection, or wager of law ſhall be allowed.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1792.

SIR,

I am this moment favoured with the letter you did me the honor of writing yeſterday, covering the extract of a Britiſh ſtatute, forbidding the admiſſion of foreign veſſels into any ports of the Britiſh dominions, with goods or commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of America.

The effect of this appears to me ſo extenſive, as to induce a doubt, whether I underſtand rightly the determination to enforce it, which you notify, and to oblige me to aſk of you, whether we are to conſider it as ſo far a revocation of the proclamation of your government, regulating the commerce between the two countries, and that henceforth no articles of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, are to be received in the ports of Great Britain or Ireland, in veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States?

I have the honor to be, with ſentiments of the moſt perfect eſteem and reſpect, ſir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
TH. JEFFERSON.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain.

SIR, Philadelphia, April 12, 1792.

In anſwer to your letter of this day, I have the honor of obſerving, that I have no other inſtructions upon the ſubject of my communications, than ſuch as are contained in the circular diſpatch of which I ſtated the purport in my letter dated yeſterday. I have, however, no difficulty in aſſuring you, that the reſult of my perſonal conviction is, that the determination of his Majeſty's government to enforce the clauſe of the act of navigation (a copy of which I tranſmitted to you) with reſpect to the importation of commodities in foreign veſſels, has originated in conſequence of the many frauds that have taken place in the importation of tobacco into his Majeſty's dominions, in foreign veſſels, and is not intended to militate againſt the proclamation, or order of the King in Council, regulating the commercial intercourſe between Great Britain and the United States, which I have every reaſon to believe ſtill exiſts in full force; as I have not had the moſt diſtant intimation of its being revoked.

I have the honor to be, with the moſt perfect eſteem and conſideration, ſir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) GEO. HAMMOND.

Mr. Jefferſon.

A letter addreſſed to the Truſtees of the *Univerſity*, and received previouſly to the *nominating* of Profeſſors.

Philadelphia, March 27th, 1792

GENTLEMEN,

Inaſmuch as it hath appeared to your Honourable Board, that in the preſent ſtate of the Univerſity funds, it would not be expedient or practicable, to comprehend in the arrangement you are about to form,—*all* the Profeſſors lately employed in the two former Seminaries: and, it is quite probable, with reſpect to myſelf, that a competiton, or interference (if the matter were to be left to that iſſue) would fall between Dr. *Andrews* and me, in the department of teaching: therefore, with the friendly view of preventing ſuch interference,—I do hereby beg leave to repreſent to you, that from impreſſions of affectionate eſteem which I bear to Dr. *Andrews*, and in conſideration of ſome circumſtances which, poſſibly, may render it a little more convenient for me to retire for a while, than for him; influenced by theſe motives, and purely on his account, *I decline being mentioned at all in the preſent nomination:* neither would I wiſh any new modification or change in the reſolution of your laſt meeting.

I ſubmit it, however, to your candour, Gentlemen, I appeal to your ideas of *right*, whether it may not be perfectly admiſſable, to aſcertain on your minutes, the ſpecial *claim* of ſuch Profeſſor, or Profeſſors, as may for the preſent be deranged, to a re-admiſſion hereafter to ſuch place in the faculty of the arts, as the Truſtees may know and judge to be neceſſary in order to make their plan of education ſtill more manageable and complete; ſaving to him, or them, a common chance of the *ſame* rank which they have heretofore held, except the place of Provoſt; and that this *reſtitution* ſhall obtain, (if deſired) ſo ſoon as either the funds originally appropriated by the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth ſhall be fully received; or ſuch pecuniary aids otherwiſe made, as will enable the Truſtees to allow it its effect.

I am, Gentlemen,
with the greateſt eſteem,
your moſt obedient, and
very humble Servant.
SAMUEL MAGAW.

The above letter was ordered by the Board to be entered at large upon their minutes.

We hear that Gen. Anthony Wayne is appointed commander in chief of the army intended for the weſtward; and that Col. Morgan, of Virginia, General Brooks, of Maſſachuſetts, General Wilkinſon, of Kentucky, and Col. Willet, of New-York, will be appointed Brigadier Generals.

On the 1ſt inſtant a boat croſſing Chriſtiana creek (near Wilmington, Delaware,) unfortunately overſet. Mr. Crawley was drowned, as were alſo four young ladies (the miſs Pattersons) who were all ſiſters.

At a very large and reſpectable meeting of the merchants and dealers in the public funds, held at the Coffee-houſe laſt evening, the following reſolutions were agreed to.

Dr. Ruſton, Chairman.

Reſolved, That the ſale of ſtock at public vendue, is, at this time, improper; and that, in the opinion of this metting, ſuch ſales ought to be diſcontinued.

Reſolved, That we will not countenance or attend ſuch public ſales, until, by a general meeting, it ſhall be thought proper to reſcind the above reſolution.

PITTSBURGH, April 7.

Extract of a letter from Whelen, dated March 27, 1792.

"We have the following intelligence by a party of men from Muſkingum, that at a ſmall ſtation between Bellprae and Bellville, on the weſt ſide of the Ohio, the Indians killed the wife and three childern of one Deliverance Brown—who, being ſome diſtance from the houſe with his ſon, made their eſcape. The Indians only ſcalped the woman.

The ſame account ſays, that a houſe, occupied two or three days before by one Samuel M'Cullogh, oppoſite the mouth of Poſſom creek, thirty miles below this place, was burnt by the Indians. We have reaſon to believe, from diſcoveries made by our ſpies, that this will not be the only miſchief our frontier inhabitants will feel."

Extract of another letter, dated Fort Franklin, March 30, 1792.

"I this day returned from the Cornplanter's towns, being ordered there on public buſineſs, and as a particular requeſt of the Cornplanter you will pleaſe publiſh the following, viz.

"My people having been charged with committing depredations on the frontier inhabitants near Pittſburgh, I hereby contradict the aſſertion, as it is entirely without foundation, and pledge myſelf to thoſe inhabitants, that they may reſt perfectly ſecure from any danger from the Senecas reſiding on the Allegheny waters, and that my people have been and ſtill are friendly to the United States.

CORNPLANTER."

* * *

Philadelphia, April 17, 1792.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a Company for opening a Canal and Water Communication between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſſed the 10th day of April inſtant,---hereby give notice, that on the 22d [illegible] of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the State houſe in the city of Philadelphia, books will be opened by them, for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions for opening the ſaid Canal and Water Communications, agreeably to the act aforementioned, and it being neceſſary that each ſubſcriber ſhall previouſly pay [illegible] dollars for every ſhare, the Commiſſioners requeſt, as a favour, that gentlemen will provide the exact ſum in bank notes, which will expedite the buſineſs, and eaſe them in the execution of their duty greatly.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, WILLIAM M. SMITH, ELLISTON PEROT, CADWALADER EVANS, jun. FRANCIS JOHNSTON,	Commiſſioners.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

Cumberland County, State of New-Jerſey.

THE following deſcribed priſoners broke jail, and made their eſcape laſt night, viz.

GEORGE DANIELS, a native of Ireland, committed for debt, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, near ſighted, and has dark brown curled hair, writes a good hand, and has taught a ſchool lately at Back Neck, in this county.

JAMES JONES, a native of this country, committed for debt, a ſhort thick ſet man, of a brown ſwarthy complexion, about 28 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, with ſhort brown hair, had on a light coloured ſailor jacket, with woolen trowſers.

DANIEL MURPHEY, a native of Ireland, and weaver by trade, was committed to gaol in December, 1787, on being charged with ſetting fire to a ſtable, hay-ſtacks, &c. and made his eſcape in 1788, was lately apprehended and brought back, for ſaid offence; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, with brown curled hair, fond of ſtrong drink, and very talkative; had on a brown coat and veſt, with woolen trowſers.

CONSTANT SMITH, a native of this county, maſon and bricklayer by trade, between nineteen and twenty years of age, about five feet four inches high, of a ſlender make, and fond of ſtrong drink, was committed on ſuſpicion of burglary. Whoever takes up, and brings back the above priſoners, or any of them, ſhall have for the delivery of Conſtant Smith Eight Dollars, and Four Dollars for each of the others, with reaſonable charges, paid by the ſheriff of ſaid county, by

JESSEY SEELEY, Gaoler.

Bridgetown, 5th April, 1792.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 9, 1792.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe man, who calls himſelf SIMON THOMAS; he has a paſs ſigned by Thomas Nixon, of Dover, Kent county, and ſtate of Maryland, with Allen M'Clain, Eſquire's name thereunto, dated February 8th, 1792; the ſaid Negroe has on a light coloured broad cloth coat, black under jacket, old cloth trowſers, old ſhoes and hat; he is about five feet ſix inches high, has a fat full face, appears to be a rude cunning fellow, ſays he can read the Bible, and pretends to religion; he, the ſaid Negroe, preached yeſterday in Penn's Neck, at the Methodiſt meeting houſe. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or elſe in ſix weeks he will be ſold out for the ſame, by

ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 9, 1792.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, and SAW MILL, on a plentiful ſtream of water, together with 24 acres of limeſtone land, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, about ¼ of a mile therefrom, and 14 miles from Philadelphia. The Mill-houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high; both Mills in compleat repair, with ſundry other improvements and conveniencies. For further particulars enquire of EDWARD BONSALL, and Company, at their Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet.

ALSO, to be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY in this City, or for DRY GOODS.

A PLANTATION, containing 120 acres of good land, ſituate on the road leading to the Great Swamp, 4 miles above the Friend's Meeting-Houſe, (North Wales). On the premiſes are a log houſe, barn, 20 acres of meadow, about 100 apple-trees, and 10 acres of woodland. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, December 20,

This Day is Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

In MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:——"The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David."——In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."*

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

This Day is publiſhed, (Price 6/6)

By MATTHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet,

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miſs More's Eſſays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letters to a new married Lady
6. Miſs Chapone, on command of temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies.

*** SETS of the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

As ſeveral gentlemen, in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore diſappointed in their applications for complete ſets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now, and will henceforward, have a conſtant ſupply of ſets on hand;---ſuch gentlemen, therefore, as pleaſe, may be furniſhed with ſets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at ſixteen dollars.

This work will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America.

Said CAREY *has lately publiſhed,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2/9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatiſe on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Obſervations, 4/8
7. American Conſtitutions, 4/8
8. Doway Bible---neat, 6 dolls.---elegant, 5/2
9. Vade Mecum, 1/10½
10. Charles Grandiſon, abridged, 1/3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2/6, in blue paper 1/10½
12. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, bound, 4/6
13. Select Poems, 1/3
14. Think well on't, 1/10½
15. The Chriſtian Economy, 1/10½

Of ſaid CAREY may be had, wholeſale and retail, Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Quills, Ink-powder, Writing-paper of various kinds, Bonnet-paper, Pocket-books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-ſtands, Meſſage and Playing Cards, &c. &c.

t. b. c. 6 w.

F O R S A L E,

A VALUABLE ESTATE, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 9 miles from this city, 1 from the old Lancaſter road, and 2 from the river Schuylkill, containing about 378 acres, of which there are 50 acres of excellent watered meadow in good order, 150 acres of cleared land, and 178 acres of woodland, moſtly large thriving timber. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a convenient ſtone kitchen and waſh-houſe adjoining, with a pump of excellent water, a garden newly paled, and two orchards, a ſpring-houſe, a very convenient ſtable for 20 horſes, a large barn, with cow-houſes for 25 cows, and a large cart-houſe, all built of ſtone, a chair-houſe and work-ſhop, a frame waggon-houſe. Alſo five ſmall tenements for the accommodation of the millers, farmers and workmen; a very convenient three ſtory ſtone Merchant-mill with two pair of Burr ſtones in good repair, and ſupplied by a conſtant ſtream; a two ſtory ſtone griſt-mill, with two pair of ſtones in good repair, and has a conſtant run of cuſtom and plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a convenient ſaw-mill, well ſituated and in good order; a ſtone paper-mill, with a frame drying-houſe adjoining, is very forcible and in good repair; a ſmall dwelling-houſe for the Paper-maker near the mill.

In addition to the above there is another mill-ſeat on the premiſes, well ſituated for carrying on any manufactory, which can be ſupplied with a ſmall, conſtant ſtream, upwards of 20 feet head and fall, and without injuring any of the other mills.

The whole is in good repair, and under good fence. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next. For further particulars apply to EDWARD MILNER, on the premiſes, or to

CONYNGHAM, NESBIT and Co.
and JOHN DONNALDSON.

If the above Eſtate ſhould not be Sold, the paper-mill, with a proportion of meadow, paſture land, &c. will be Rented. Alſo, the Merchant-mill, with a dwelling and other accommodations for the Miller. For particulars apply as above.

Philadelphia, Februery 21, 1792. t f.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at Mock's paper-mill, in Douglaſs townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 16th day of February laſt paſt, a ſky coloured MARE; an old Saddle, with a red ſtriped ſweat-cloth, and curb bridle. The Mare is 10 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, carries her head and tail high, when rid, an ailment in her left eye, the left hind foot is white, ſhe paces, trots, and gallops, hath neither brand nor ear mark, and is apt to bite at ſtrangers. Whoever takes up the Mare and thief, or gives me notice where I can have the Mare again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, from JOHN BIEHM.

N. B. Said Mare was marauded by a tall fellow, with light coloured hair, is about 30 years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German. April 3. †

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

F O R S A L E,

ABOUT 2237 acres of excellent land, on the creek of Pequeeſe, in the county of Suſſex, New-Jerſey, about eight miles from the court-houſe; the greater part unimproved meadow; a great deal of valuable white-oak ſwamp; the creek Pequeeſe runs through it; there is a vaſt body of meadow, belonging to many people, which, when drained by an act of Aſſembly, will be of great value. Suſſex now is the ſecond county in Jerſey; in point of number it is by far the moſt thriving of any in it. Enquire at No. 212, North Front-ſtreet.

April 4th, 1792. *

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On the twelfth day of April next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing about 230 acres, ſituate in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, about ten miles weſt of Newport, and 6 eaſt of New London croſs roads, and now in the tenure of Hugh Ruſſell; 4 or five acres of ſaid farm are now meadow, and 15 or 20 more may be made, there is alſo a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a log houſe, a frame barn, cellared underneath, and a young orchard. The terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given, by EVAN EVANS, GEORGE EVANS, PETER EVANS, GIDEON GILPIN, Guardian to MARY GILPIN. *

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday, the 17th inſt. on Point-no-Point road, a light bay HORSE, with a ſaddle and bridle on him, 15 hands high, with a bald face, both hind feet white, one of his fore feet has a lump on it. Any perſon, taking up and delivering him at ROBERT LEWIS's mill, Pennypack, ſign of General Waſhington, on the Briſtol road, or at the ſign of the Blue Ball, Frankford, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

March 19, 1792. ‡ ROBERT LEWIS.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, April 2d, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 20th day of April inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, bounded by lands of Peter Z. Lloyd, Eſq; Thomas Stalker, and others, containing 166 acres. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Robert Eaſtbourn, deceaſed, and Eſther his wife.

* CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, April 2d, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of this inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Joſeph Fury, in the townſhip of New-London, A Meſſuage and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of Alexander Morriſon, Robert Curry, and others, containing 170 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Francis Thonton deceaſed. * CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

WAS taken up this day, at Andrew Fiſher's Mill, on ſuſpicion as a horſe-thief, and committed to New-Caſtle Goal, a Man, who calls himſelf WILLIAM WEB DIXON, ſays he lives three miles and an half from the town of Lancaſter, and one mile and a quarter from Linit's town, on a farm, and married the Widow Laferty, and his neighbours are Peter Wiland, Stover Funk, and Jacob Miers, his complexion is dark and ſwarthy, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The horſe is a dark bay, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and two white hind feet, black ſwitchy tail and mane, docked rather ſhort, trots heavy, appears ſomewhat foundered, and is about 6 years old. Whoever owns ſaid horſe, is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

March 14th, 1792. † ANDREW FISHER.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, by Chriſtian Febiger, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office, of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the Premiſes, near John Huſton's tavern, in Lower Smithfield townſhip, on Tueſday, the 24th day of April next, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, known by the name of Ceyl's place, bounded by other land of James Logan, John M'Michael's old place, land late of John Williamſon, and on the great road leading from the Wind Gap to Colonel Strowde's, containing by computation 113 acres. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of James Logan, and to be ſold, by

* JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

T O B E L E T,

A TAVERN and PLANTATION, with a Ferry belonging to the ſame, called Perkioming, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county: may be entered on the ſecond day of April next. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, No. 27, Third-ſtreet, March 20.

Newtown, Bucks county, March 24, 1792.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Goal, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, a certain PETER O'DONNEL, adjudged three months to hard labour; he had on an old brown coat and old trowſers, good ſhoes and hat; he is a ſmall ſized man, with dark hair. Any perſon taking him up and bringing him back again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by § PATRICK HUNTER.

To be SOLD, by Private Sale.

THAT valuable PROPERTY, now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Paxſon, ſituate in the village of Mount-Holly, in Weſt New-Jerſey. The eſtate conſiſts of that dwelling-houſe the ſubſcriber now lives in, on the north ſide of Mill-ſtreet, together with the tan-yard, &c. thereunto belonging. It is propoſed to ſell the eſtate in ſeparate lots, if moſt agreeable to the purchaſers, a map of which will be exhibited as follows.

Lot No. 1. Containing about 21 perches, with the dwelling-houſe hereon. This eſtate no doubt will be agreeable to the Merchant, as the Houſe is large and roomy, being 45 feet in front on Mill-ſtreet, in a very advantageous part of the town for ſuch buſineſs, and formerly for many years hath been occupied for that uſe.

Lot No. 2. Conſiſting of about 3 rods and 10 perches of land on which is that noted and accuſtomed tan-yard, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Henry Paxſon, Eſq; deceaſed. This tan-yard is large, and well provided with water and every other convenience for the manufacture of leather. The particular advantages that attend this manufactory are ſo well known, that it is needleſs to enumerate them in an advertiſement; a part of this lot is high and very convenient for building.

Lots No. 3 and 4, and ſituate on New-ſtreet, in ſaid village, in a high and healthy ſituation, containing about three quarters of an acre, having the advantage of a never-failing ſtream or run of water.

There are alſo three other ſmall lots of meadow, ſituate on ſaid run, which perhaps will accommodate perſons whoſe lands adjoin thereto, which are propoſed to be ſeparately ſold. The conditions of ſale will be made known, by applying to

THOMAS PAXSON.

Mount Holly, March 19, 1792.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate late of RICHARD WALKER, Eſquire, of the townſhip of Warrington and county of Bucks, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or to either of them, within thirty days from this date. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

WILLIAM WALKER and
NATHANIEL IRWIN, } Adminiſtrators.

March 10, 1792. ‡

LAND for SALE,

To be SOLD, (purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of PHILIP COALE, deceaſed,)

A PLANTATION, ſituate near Deer creek, in Harford county, Maryland, containing 200 acres, about 130 acres of which are cleared, the remainder is well timbered. There are erected on ſaid land a dwelling-houſe, barn and other convenient out-houſes; an extraordinary bearing apple and peach orchard, about 7 acres of meadow in graſs, and conſiderable more may be made. This farm is ſituated in a good neighbourhood within two miles of the Quaker Meeting-houſe at Deer creek, and not far diſtant from many other places of worſhip, and within a few miles of Stafford Mills, where the price for grain is as high moſtly as any place in the ſtate. One hundred pounds would be acceptable to be paid in hand; the purchaſer might be indulged with paying the reſidue in ten equal annual payments. An indiſputable title can be given, and poſſeſſion when required. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

ANN COALE, Executrix.

Deer creek, Third Month 1ſt, 1792. ¶

N. B. There is to be ſold, adjoining ſaid tract, near 100 acres of extraordinary Timbered Land, a good deal of which may be made meadow. Apply as above.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HEAD, late of this city, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to apply to them for payment.

HENRY DRINKER,
JEREMIAH WARDER, } Executors.
WILLIAM SANSOM,

Philadelphia, Second Month, 25th, 1792. 6 w.

RAN AWAY, on the 27th of December laſt, from the Subſcriber living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, an Apprentice LAD, named JOSEPH TYGERT, about 18 years of age, about 4 feet high, pretty well ſet, dark hair and complexion. ALSO ran away from the Subſcriber, in Auguſt, 1790, an Apprentice, named JOHN PEACOCK, about 17 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, light complexion. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentices, and ſecures them ſo as their Maſter may get them again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, or ONE DOLLAR for either of them, paid by HENRY MOLIERE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or conceal them at their peril.

March 19, 1702. ¶

RAN AWAY, on the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Duck creek Croſs Roads, Kent county, in Delaware ſtate, a Negroe Man, named PETER, but calls himſelf PETER MIXON, a Butcher by trade, is a rude cunning fellow, can read, and write a middling good hand; had on and took with him, a light coloured broadcloth coat, black under jacket, a pair of ſhoes, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick ſet, and has a fat full face. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and ſecures him in any goal, or delivers him on board any Duck creek ſhallop, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

March 23, 1792. ‡ ALEXANDER WORKNOT.

New Britain townſhip, Bucks county, March 22, 1792.

ALL perſons are hereby requeſted not to accept of an aſſignment of two Promiſſory Notes, (or either of them,) which Conrad Shutz, of Cheſnut-Hill, Hatter, hath againſt the ſubſcriber; ſaid notes are dated on or about the 29th day of February laſt, the firſt for the payment of Five Pounds, on or about the 28th day of February next; the other for Five Pounds, on or before the 28th day of February, 1794. And foraſmuch as ſaid notes were obtained through dureſs and fraud, without any value received by me, be it known, that I am determined not to pay any part of them, unleſs compelled by law.

† SAMUEL DIDDERLINE.

CURRACOA HIDES,

Of the beſt Quality, have juſt arrived, and for ſale, in Race-ſtreet, No. 87, by

¶ GODFREY HAGA.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1792.] [NUMBER 3230.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1792.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, and SONS,

At Galen's Head, No. 65, *North Front-ſtreet*,

HAVE juſt imported and have for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, a general aſſortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Painters Colours and Dying Stuffs. They likewiſe have for ſale, Window Glaſs of various ſizes, from 6 by 8, to 26 by 36 inches. Coach Glaſs, Varniſhes of different kinds, Crown Glaſs in crates, and Camphor in boxes of 48lb. each.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, in Worceſter county, Snow-hill, a NEGRO MAN, called Zed Lockamore, (ſome time in January, 1791); 21 years old, yellow complexion, near 6 feet high, large white eyes, with a kind of a blink in his look, ſlim legged and large feet turned in at the toes when he walks; can read and write a tolerable hand---a very ſenſible fellow. Alſo, on the 4th inſtant April, a Negro Woman, called Roſe, a ſiſter to the above fellow, a yellow, uncommon ſized woman, full 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very ſtout, about 23 years old, has a down look, large feet, toes turned in; very perceivable to be brother and ſiſter; ſhe has a likely female child, between 3 and 4 years old, called Patience, alſo yellow, very ſmart, and if taken apart from her mother, would tell where ſhe is from, and maſter. Report ſays they are in the Jerſeys together. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroes, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the owners get them again, ſhall receive the above reward.

April 20, 1792.
SAMUEL GUN,
LEWIN LONG.

N. B. For the man only Thirty-three and one third Dollars, and for the woman and child Twenty-ſix dollars and two thirds.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape this morning, a certain William Lewis, a priſoner in the ſheriff's cuſtody; he is five feet nine or ten inches high, about 35 years of age, of a light complexion, has lived in the townſhip of Upper Darby, in Delaware county, theſe ſeveral years paſt. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Lewis, and delivering him to the ſheriff of Cheſter county, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

* CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 24, 1792.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, about four weeks ago, from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodſtown, Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, a Negroe man, named Cain, but probably may change his name, about five feet ſix inches high, well ſet, about 37 years of age, and well clothed, a currier and tanner by trade, underſtands all ſorts of farming buſineſs, can read and write, and very like he will forge a paſs; he is very active and ingenious. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 10, 1792. ‡ JECHONIAS WOOD,

N. B. Said Negroe is fond of ſtrong drink, and very talkative and ſaucy when in liquor.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON Monday, the 26th of March, 1792, the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Manheim, in Lancaſter county (Pennſylvania) intruſted a certain John Englebreght with a horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and a ſum of money, for the purpoſe of purchaſing divers articles in Philadelphia for the uſe of the ſubſcriber; the horſe the ſaid Englebreght afterwards ſold in New Holland, in ſaid county; the money, nor any part thereof, the ſubſcriber hath never received, neither hath he ſince ſeen or heard of the ſaid Englebreght, but it is probable he is lurking in or about the vicinity of Philadelphia. The ſaid John Englebreght is near thirty years of age, about five feet ſix inches high, of a fair complexion, ſtoops in his walk, has black ſtraight hair, which he wears tied behind, was born at Copenhagen, in Denmark, and ſpeaks the Daniſh language, and is a calico ſtamper by trade: had on, when he went away, an old dark blue cloth coat, an old waiſtcoat and a pair of breeches of brown cloth, and an old round wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid John Englebreght, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL ENSMINGER.

April 18, 1792. †

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Joſeph Wood, late of Montgomery county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to make payment to

THOMAS MORGAN, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1792. § 6 w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, marked on the back with the ſaddle. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JESSE THOMAS.

Fourth Month 10, 1792. †

GENERAL POLASKIE

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at Mr. Vanſciver's, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in the county of Burlington, ſtate of New-Jerſey, at Five Dollars the ſeaſon, caſh, or Six Dollars, if credit till the firſt of Auguſt next---Three Dollars the ſingle leap. POLASKIE is 15 hands and one inch high, a bright ſorrel; he was got by Whynot, out of the Quaker Laſs, bred by Mr. Jacob Hiltzheimer, of the city of Philadelphia; when four years old he won the ladies' purſe of 50l. running the beſt of two mile heats; after the race Mr. Jehu Wood, of New-Jerſey, gave 115l. for ſaid mare. Whynot is a beautiful bright bay, full 15 hands high, with a ſtar and ſnip, black legs, mane and tail, and allowed by competent judges to be one of the handſomeſt horſes on the continent; he was got by Fearnought, a ſon of Old Regulus, his ſire the Godolphin Arabian; Whynot's dam was got by Othello, his grand-dam by Spark, and his great grand-dam was the noted Old Field mare: he won the following purſes, in 1774 100l. at Nottingham; in 1775 50l. at Baltimore, 50l at Newtown, Cheſter, and 50l. in Virginia; in 1778 he run a match of three miles at Chriſtiana-bridge, for 1000l. which he won with great eaſe.

GENERAL POLASKIE is a very ſure foal getter; his colts have been ſold from 200 to 300l. when four years old. The ſeaſon to commence the 24th of April, at the ſaid Vanſciver's, and the horſe to be ſhifted alternately to Robert Sharp's, at the Little Bridge on Timber creek, until the firſt of Auguſt next.

April 23d, 1792. JAMES TALMAN.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1792.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a Company for opening a Canal and Water Communication between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſſed the 10th day of April inſtant,---hereby give notice, that on the 22d day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, books will be opened by them, for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions for opening the ſaid Canal and Water Communications, agreeably to the act aforementioned; and it being neceſſary that each ſubſcriber ſhall previouſly pay ten dollars for every ſhare, the Commiſſioners requeſt, as a favour, that gentlemen will provide the exact ſum in bank notes, which will expedite the buſineſs, and eaſe them in the execution of their duty greatly.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
WILLIAM M. SMITH,
ELLISTON PEROT, } Commiſſioners.
CADWALADER EVANS, jun.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

Cumberland County, State of New-Jerſey.

THE following deſcribed priſoners broke jail, and made their eſcape laſt night, viz.

GEORGE DANIELS, a native of Ireland, committed for debt, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, near ſighted, and has dark brown curled hair, writes a good hand, and has taught a ſchool lately at Back Neck, in this county.

JAMES JONES, a native of this country, committed for debt, a ſhort thick ſet man, of a brown ſwarthy complexion, about 28 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, with ſhort brown hair, had on a light coloured ſailor jacket, with woolen trowſers.

DANIEL MURPHEY, a native of Ireland, and weaver by trade, was committed to gaol in December, 1787, on being charged with ſetting fire to a ſtable, hay-ſtacks, &c. and made his eſcape in 1788, was lately apprehended and brought back, for ſaid offence; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, with brown curled hair, fond of ſtrong drink, and very talkative; had on a brown coat and veſt, with woolen trowſers.

CONSTANT SMITH, a native of this county, maſon and bricklayer by trade, between nineteen and twenty years of age, about five feet four inches high, of a ſlender make, and fond of ſtrong drink, was committed on ſuſpicion of burglary. Whoever takes up, and brings back the above priſoners, or any of them, ſhall have for the delivery of Conſtant Smith Eight Dollars, and Four Dollars for each of the others, with reaſonable charges, paid by the ſheriff of ſaid county, or

JESSEY SEELEY, Gaoler.

Bridgetown, 5th April, 1792. *

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 9, 1792.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe man, who calls imſelf SIMON THOMAS; he has a paſs ſigned by Thomas Nixon, of Dover, Kent county, and ſtate of Maryland, with Allen M'Clain, Eſquire's name thereunto, dated February 8th, 1792; the ſaid Negroe has on a light coloured broad cloth coat, black under jacket, old cloth trowſers, old ſhoes and hat; he is about five feet ſix inches high, has a fat full face, appears to be a rude cunning fellow, ſays he can read the Bible, and pretends to religion; he, the ſaid Negroe, preached yeſterday in Penn's Neck, at the Methodiſt meeting houſe. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or elſe in ſix weeks he will be ſold out for the ſame, by

ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 9, 1792. *

THE Annual Election for Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth-ſtreet, on Monday, the ſeventh of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the company, unleſs the arrears are paid off on the ſaid ſeventh of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the directors,

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Delaware county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, an Iriſh Servant Boy, about eighteen years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, he had on, and took with him, a round-about jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers, all of one piece, drab colour, a pair of boots, a plain made great coat, and a pair of corduroy breeches; his name is Daniel M'Cown. It is ſuppoſed that he will tell people that he has a relation living in Virginia that has bought his time. Any perſon that will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, near Marcus-hook, at the ſign of the Blue Ball, in Lower Chicheſter townſhip; if brought home, reaſonable charges paid by me,

* ISAAC DUTTON.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, 20 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading to Corryell's ferry, near Richard Leedom's tavern, conſiſting of about 190 acres, to be ſold in lots, viz. one lot from twenty to fifty acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, a ſtone dwelling houſe thereon, a good barn, ſpring and ſpring houſe, likewiſe a good ſtream of water, with a good griſt mill and ſaw mill thereon, the head and fall ſufficient for a 24 foot water wheel, the walls being built for the ſame, 5 acres of watered meadow, 5 acres of woodland, a young orchard of grafted fruit of the beſt kinds; one other lot of 40 acres, a good barn thereon, 5 acres of good meadow, 10 of woodland, the remainder good plowland; one other of ninety acres, 6 acres of meadow, 10 of woodland, a young orchard of different kinds of grafted fruit, ſuch as apples, pears, &c. the remainder plowland; two other lots, with dwelling houſes thereon, containing 2 or 3 acres a piece, chiefly woodland. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premiſes. * JONATHAN SHAW.

TO BE LET,

A TAVERN and PLANTATION, with a Ferry belonging to the ſame, called Perkioming, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county: may be entered on the ſecond day of April next. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, No. 27, Third-ſtreet,

March 20.

PAYMASTER

Will cover from this time until the firſt day of Auguſt, at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, Pennſylvania, at John Rankin's, near the Turk's Head, at Three Guineas a Mare, and Five Shillings the Groom.

HE is a beautiful bay, eight years old, fifteen hands and a half high, with plenty of bone. Paymaſter was bred by Lord Oſſory, in Great-Britain, imported from England by captain Norris, in the ſhip Planter, Capt. William Aurthus, landed in York River, Virginia, the 15th of July, 1791.

Paymaſter was got by Old Paymaſter dam by Otho, grand-dam by Herod, great grand-dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim. He is one of the moſt elegant and beſt bred horſes ever imported from Great Britain: his performances may be ſeen at his place of ſtanding, with the ſeal of the city of London thereunto put and affixed.

MARES and COLTS for Sale, at John Rankin's, viz.

Nina, eight years old, with a Foal by her ſide, got by Paymaſter; Nina was got by Highflyer, out of a ſiſter to Gnaw-poſt.

Ruth, five years old, covered by Paymaſter the 29th of March, got by Mambrino, dam by Eclipſe, grand-dam by Blank, great grand-dam by Oronooko, great great grand-dam by Regulus, great great great grand-dam was the dam of Nabb, Phœnix, Sprite, Sir James Lowther's Sophia, Trifle, &c. &c. by a full brother to Mixbury, great great great great grand-dam by Hutton's Barb, that was brought over by Marſhall, great great great great great grand-dam by the Byerly Turk, great great great great great great grand-dam by the Soloby Turk, out of a Mare of Mr. Place's, known to have been a great favourite of Oliver Cromwell, and hid in a cellar by his groom at his death.

A bay Colt, two Years old this ſpring, out of Nina, got by Paymaſter.

A cheſnut Colt, two years old this ſpring, out of Ruth, got by Paymaſter; all imported with Paymaſter in the ſhip Planter.

Theſe two Colts have the appearance of making as good runners as any in America, and fine covering horſes.

N. B. Paſture will be provided for Mares, and the greateſt care to be taken of them; but not liable for accidents. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Nedro, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, to make payment thereof; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, properly proven, unto

RICHARD WISTAR, Executor.

Philadelphia, January 30 1792. tf

COLLINS's

Edition of the Bible, in quarto,

IS now in the hands of ſeveral binders---and when the books are ready for delivery, ſubſcribers will be notified where to call or ſend for them. Subſcriptions will be received during the preſent month at FOUR DOLLARS, one dollar to be paid at entrance, as heretofore, after which time the price will be FOUR DOLLARS AND AN HALF, except in caſes where not leſs than ſix copies are taken. Oſtervald's Notes will be added, at Two-thirds of a Dollar each book.

Trenton, 1ſt Month, 1792.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, and SAW MILL, on a plentiful ſtream of water, together with 24 acres of limeſtone land, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, about ¼ of a mile therefrom, and 14 miles from Philadelphia. The Mill-houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high; both Mills in compleat repair, with ſundry other improvements and conveniencies. For further particulars enquire of EDWARD BONSALL, and Company, at their Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet.

ALSO, to be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY in this City, or for DRY GOODS.

A PLANTATION, containing 120 acres of good land, ſituate on the road leading to the Great Swamp, 4 miles above the Friend's Meeting-Houſe, (North Wales). On the premiſes are a log houſe, barn, 20 acres of meadow, about 100 apple-trees, and 10 acres of woodland Enquire as above.

Newtown, Bucks county, March 24, 1792.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Goal, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, a certain PETER O'DONNEL, adjudged three months to hard labour; he had on an old brown coat and old trowſers, good ſhoes and hat; he is a ſmall ſized man, with dark hair. Any perſon taking him up and bringing him back again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by § PATRICK HUNTER.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 2237 acres of excellent land, on the creek of Pequeeſe, in the county of Suſſex, New-Jerſey, about eight miles from the court-houſe; the greater part unimproved meadow; a great deal of valuable white-oak ſwamp; the creek Pequeeſe runs through it; there is a vaſt body of meadow, belonging to many people, which, when drained by an act of Aſſembly, will be of great value. Suſſex now is the ſecond county in Jerſey; in point of number it is by far the moſt thriving of any in it. Enquire at No. 212, North Front-ſtreet.

April 4th, 1792. *

WAS taken up this day, at Andrew Fiſher's Mill, on ſuſpicion as a horſe-thief, and committed to New-Caſtle Goal, a Man, who calls himſelf WILLIAM WEB DIXON, ſays he lives three miles and an half from the town of Lancaſter, and one mile and a quarter from Linit's town, on a farm, and married the Widow Laferty, and his neighbours are Peter Wiland, Stover Funk, and Jacob Miers, his complexion is dark and ſwarthy, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The horſe is a dark bay, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and two white hind feet, black ſwitchy tail and mane, docked rather ſhort, trots heavy, appears ſomewhat foundered, and is about 6 years old. Whoever owns ſaid horſe, is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

March 14th, 1792. † ANDREW FISHER.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

On the 13th inſt. was taken off Eaſt Hampton, Long-Iſland, a whale, which it is ſaid will make upwards of 70 barrels of oil.

For the DIARY, *&c.*

My Fellow Citizens,

Anxious for your proſperity, and for the preſervation of your city, you will indulge me in attempting to adminiſter to you ſome ſalutary advice, in the preſent ſituation of affairs. You have lately been inſulted and impoſed on by the wiles and chicanery of crafty ſwindlers. You have been tricked out of your money, and deceived by promiſes which the authors perhaps never intended to fulfill. Your reſentment has been juſtly awakened, and calls for the meritted puniſhment of the atrocious offenders. But my fellow citizens, tho' you have ſufficient reaſons to be exaſperated, and to demand ſatisfaction, yet, ſubmit the trial and deciſion of your cauſe to the laws of your country. It is to them you are to ſeek for redreſs, from the moſt aggravated grievances—they are conſtituted the deciding umpire in every civil Society: If upon proper application to them, they refuſe to render juſtice to the injured; you will then have a right to be yourſelves the avengers of the oppreſſive injurers—you will then have a right to ſeek for revenge in the way you ſhall think beſt. It is your duty, under the preſent circumſtances, to ſacrifice private reſentment to the preſervation of the public peace; it is your duty to be the guardians of your laws, and to ſee that they be not violated by any illegal procedure. It is your intereſt to ſuppreſs even the whiſper of that terrible monſter, denominated a mob: it is your intereſt, vigorouſly and effectually to oppoſe every ſuch method of obtaining the adminiſtration of juſtice. The conſequence of an injury are always rendered incomparably worſe, when a lawleſs badditti aſſume the perogative of the civil magiſtrate—hurl their thunberbolts of vengeance on the innocent and the guilty, and carry utter deſtruction to the moſt uſeful works of art. Who, my fellow citizens, can calculate the expence and loſſes which the public would ſuffer, ſhould a mob be permitted to riſe in this criſis of inveterate malice and revenge? And who could define the additional taxes, which you would afterwards have to pay, to repair the damages occaſioned by your own imprudence? I addreſs you as the friend of the injured: I wiſh not to ſee you aggravate your own miſfortunes, and impoſe unneceſſary burdens on yourſelves. I am convinced that no good citizen would encourage the idea of ſatisfying reſentment, through the deſolating medium of an untractable mob: He would rather groan under his ſufferings, then be relieved from them in ſuch a dangerous way. Who, in this caſe, could enſure any man's property, or any man's life? When paſſion governs the mind, reaſon has loſt all controul. Every conſideration of a moderate conduct is immediately rejected. Witneſs the mob excited in your city, ſome time ago, in conſequence of the impious practice of the Doctors, and the mob at Birmingham, which deſtroyed the important library and philoſophical apparatus of the celebrated Prieſtly. It is generally diſintereſted people, who have neither propertyn or principle, apprentice boys and ſtraggling vagabonds, who are the firſt to engage in a riot, for the ruin of the property of others. Beware of this conſideration, my fellow citizens, and be active to diſperſe every collection of people, who convene for this illegitimate purpoſe. But I hope I have ſaid enough on this occaſion, to allay your reſentment, and to ſhew you that full juſtice can be had only through the ſupport and operation of your laws; I ſhall cloſe with a word to your Magiſtrates. It belongs to them at this time to be watchful, diligent and reſolute in maintaining the peace of your city, and in the faithful execution of their reſpective offices: by perſuaſive and conciliatory meaſures they ought firſt to endeavour to defend the laws; and no doubt they would find no neceſſity for coercion and force.

New-York, April 19. PUBLICOLA.

NOTIFICATION.

To the inhabitants of the city of New-York.

A number of perſons, as well men as boys and negroes, having aſſembled in front of the Jail of this city laſt evening, and broke the lamps at the gate, and otherwiſe behaved in a very diſorderly and riotous manner, tending to alarm the peaceable inhabitants:—The MAYOR and the other magiſtrates and members of the corporation of this city have determined it expedient to recommend, and they do hereby moſt earneſtly recommend it to all the good inhabitants within this city, to be vigilant in ſuppreſſing the collecting together of any number of perſons in a diſorderly manner, or with deſign to break the peace, and that thoſe who have children, apprentices or ſervants, would reſtrain them from going out at night, or uniting with ſuch as may be diſpoſed to commit any ſuch diſorders aforeſaid.

Publiſhed by order of the Common Council,
April 19. ROBERT BENSON, Clerk.

A wag, ſays a bye ſtander, took his ſtand yeſterday, in a very conſpicuous place *on change*, with a bunch of cowſkins for ſale! On being aſked, why he pitched upon that place, he replied, that he thought it the moſt likely ſtand in the city for the ready ſale of his merchandize.

The city barbers, continues our obſerver, ſtill refuſe to curtail the 8d. extra per *chin*, which was added about three weeks ſince, as that prominent part of the viſage has not yet diminiſhed to the uſual ſtandard in the city *high dreſſers*, alias *ſcrippoes*.

On Wedneſday laſt, a number of people collected before the goal and ſeemed to be in great earneſt about taking Mr. D—r, and uſing him in the genteeleſt manner circumſtances would admit of. It occaſioned a vaſt deal of clamor and commotion among the multitude, which ſoon after became very numerous; the frequent ſhouts and menaces which they uttered, and many crying aloud, *We will have Mr. D—r, he has gotten our money*, muſt have terrified the priſoner exceedingly, and made him ſuppoſe that the vengeance of the injured citizens was immediately coming upon him. It would be a happy thing for him if ſuch fearful appearances would compel him to publiſh a ſtatement of his accounts, to ſhew what has become of the immenſe ſums of money which have paſſed through his hands; what profits have accrued to him; what balance and what property remain in his poſſeſſion; and would conſtrain him to make a dividend of all he is now worth, for the ſatisfaction of his creditors. But there is great credit certainly due to the magiſtrates for their laudable exertions in diſperſing the mob. Every good citizen muſt undoubtedly feel himſelf indebted to them on this occaſion, and be willing to give them all the aid in his power, for the prevention of an evil ſo dangerous to the welfare of the community.

April 21. Yeſterday arrived from Port-au-Prince, the Brig Julia, Capt. Baily, with nine paſſengers, and the day before, the brig Silas and Sally, Capt. Clap, with five paſſengers; both of theſe veſſels left Port-au-Prince on the night of the 1ſt inſtant.

We are informed, that the paſſengers who have come in the above veſſels are chiefly rich planters from that diſtreſſed place, to ſeek an aſylum of peace.

A gentleman who arrived in one of theſe veſſels informs, that the Iſland is ſtill in the utmoſt conſternation; that the commiſſary from France has gone to the Cape, having had no power over, or influence upon the rebellious multitude; that the troops (about 800) are under no command, having broke and diſmiſſed all their officers: that ſeveral ſkirmiſhes took place in the laſt week in March, at Croix de Bouquet, by ſoldiers and citizens, againſt the negroes, in which many fell. On the whole, that the Iſland is in the moſt undeſcribable miſery; the town of Port-au-Prince being ſurrounded by the enemy, with little or no means of defence—hourly expecting an attack from without.

PITTSBURGH, April 14.

On Sunday the 1ſt of April two lads were miſſing from the waters of Whelen, and three parties in a ſhort time went in purſuit of them.—One party, the firſt out, had croſſed the Ohio, and were on the oppoſite bank, at the place where the Indians intended to croſs, at the ſame time the Indians had reached the river, and our people were unfortunately diſcovered by them. The Indians fled down the river. Captain Paul, at this time (the ſecond party) was about half a mile in the rear, and the third party lower down the river. Coming up to the place which the Indians left when diſcovered, found they had tomahawked and ſcalped the two boys, and alſo had tomahawked on the left ſide of the head another lad which they had alſo taken, but who had not been miſſed—they had ſcalped him and cut his throat, but ſo high under the chin as not to be mortal, and tho' he will looſe an eye, will recover. This lad had came to himſelf and left the place where he was wounded in this deſperate manner, before our people came up, and had got upon one of the horſes, which the Indians had ſtolen, and which they were obliged to quit, and had rode three miles into Grave creek ſettlement. On Wedneſday following, a woman was killed and ſcalped near Mr. Brice's meeting houſe, within two hundred yards of the great road leading from Waſhington to Whelen, and fifteen miles within the ſettlement.—In conſequence of the above information, Abſalom Baird, Eſq. Lieutenant of Waſhington county, has ordered out a party of militia.

A man whoſe name I do not recollect, being on Thurſday the 5th inſt. at the houſe of a family of the name of Edgar, they were talking of removing to another houſe of the name of Humphreys; going back to Edgar's on Friday about noon, he found the family gone, and ſuppoſing they had gone to Humphreys, went over there, and when within ſome diſtance of houſe ſaw a number of mangled carcaſes, inſtantly made his retreat, and brought in the intelligence. Theſe families conſiſted of upwards of 20 perſons, young and old. The ſettlement is under a general alarm, and Wolf's old fort is talked of as the place of ſtand. This is within five miles of the town of Waſhington.

A letter from Whelen fort, dated the 4th inſtant, ſays, "We are informed by Mr. Witſel, one of our ſpies, who arrived here laſt night about midnight, that he made diſcoveries of two parties of Indians, hunting on the head waters of Capteenah; that he believes a larger party of Indians was not far diſtant, and ſuppoſes they will croſs the Ohio at the mouth of Fiſh-creek."

From a correſpondent.

Saturday laſt two large boats, with 100 barrels of flour, and two waggon load of whiſkey and beef on board, arrived here from Cannonſburgh, down Chartiers creek, without ſuſtaining the leaſt damage. What a ſaving would it be to this country, if proper attention was paid by our legiſlature to the improvement of ſuch ſtreams, which by a ſmall expence, could be made navigable throughout the year.

BALTIMORE April 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havre de Grace (Mouth of Suſquehannah) to his friend in this town, dated on Friday laſt.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that a Veſſel is juſt arrived at my wharf here, from the Standing Stone, ninety miles up the Juniata River, and two hundred and ten miles up the Suſquehannah, with upwards of one hundred barrels of ſuperfine flour. She is bound round to Baltimore, and I hope your merchants will be ſo generous and public ſpirited (not to ſay politic) as to give every encouragement in their power to the ſpirited adventurers on board, as they are the firſt and only perſons who ever carried down this river a cargo of ſuch produce, to ſeek a market.—If our Canal was finiſhed, what might we not expect from the induſtrious enterpriſing people who own and cultivate that luxuriant ſoil on and near this long extended branching river!—Would it not prove advantageous to ſome of your gentlemen, who are fond of ſpeculating in ſcrip of all kinds, to make ſome attempts effectually to open the river Suſquehannah?"

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq. is appointed Director of the MINT of the United States.

Thomas Sim Lee, Eſq. is appointed Governor of the State of Maryland, in the room of George Plater, Eſq. deceaſed.

It is a truth beyond contradiction, that the manufacture of paper muſt ſoon decline in this ſtate, unleſs the generality of people can be induced, by ſome means or other, to preſerve their rags. The great complaint at all the paper-mills is want of rags; the failure of the neceſſary ſupply of which muſt ſoon raiſe the price of home-manufactured printing paper ſo much, as to cauſe a renewal of the importation of this very neceſſary article from France, Holland, and Great-Britain.

Died, at Allen-Town, New-Jerſey, Hon. JOHN IMLAY, aged 73—formerly Judge of the Court of Admiralty in that State.

—In London, Mr. JOHN RIVINGTON, an eminent Book-ſeller, aged near 80.

On the 6th inſt. died, in New-London, Monſ. Louis Charles de Bragelogne, Chevalier, late an officer in the Conti regiment of dragoons; a native of the Iſland of Gaudeloupe, aged 35 years.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lancaſter, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated April 16th, 1792.

"Laſt Thurſday, about noon, arrived at *Columbia*, (Wright's Ferry on the Suſquehanna) Meſſ. Neaff and Keller, from the Standing Stone on Juniata, with their boat, of a very extraordinary ſize, laden with 1050 buſhels of wheat, ſeveral hundred weight of hemp, a great quantity of gun-ſtocks, &c. &c. The arrival of the boat was announced to us by a letter from Mr. Samuel Wright, on Friday morning, with an invitation to ſuch gentlemen as had curioſity to ſee her to come up. A number of us ſet out from Lancaſter immediately. On our arrival we found, to our great ſurprize, a boat of an amazing ſize, but ſimply conſtructed, without the leaſt particle of Iron about her, except the hand pump. She is 80 feet in length, and 14 feet wide. When launched ſhe drew only 8 inches water, and after receiving the above load, drew only 19 inches. From appearances and the height of the river, ſhe might have taken at leaſt two thouſand buſhels on board, without the leaſt riſque. She did not coſt above 40 dollars. A number of gentlemen propoſe purchaſing her, and to leave her at the ferry until fall, for thoſe that have curioſity to ſee her.—Thus you ſee that our *Conowago Falls*, which have been for many years conſidered as ſo great on impediment to the navagation of the Suſquehanuah, are now found to be a very trifling obſtruction. Large quantites of wheat have likewiſe been brought down to Wright's ferry upon rafts:

The owners of the boat intend, immediately on their return, to build another, of about 100 feet in length and 18 or 20 feet in width, which they ſay will carry at leaſt 2500 or 3000 buſhels. Numbers of raft men, who were at Wright's, have taken the dimenſions of Neaff and Keller's boat, and it is expected that grain will be brought down the river from all quarters, in boats of that kind; they are not expenſive, for though they will not do to take back again, yet the timber and boards being at all times worth half of the firſt coſt, the loſs will be inconſiderable. Notwithſtanding the jealouſy of the Philadelphians, who have taken all poſſible means to prevent a canal being cut through Dr. Harris's land, when a company applied to the Legiſlature for that purpoſe, and who, when they wiſhed to carry their canal, thought nothing of cutting up the lands of hundreds to pieces, to anſwer their own ends, I have no doubt that they have miſtaken their object, and are blind to their intereſts.

P. S. I neglected to mention, that ſeveral hundred perſons attended yeſterday, at the ferry, to ſee the boat; that a mumber of millers vied with each other in their endeavours to encourage a good price for the grain, and to promote an emulation among others, in the proſecution of this pleaſing buſineſs."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, MONDAY, April 16.

Mr. Secretary Lear, by order of the Preſident of the United States, delivered the following communications:

SIR, *New-York, April* 10, 1792.

AS we could not, in our opinion, convey the encloſed extracts from the minutes of the circuit court now ſitting here, to the Congreſs of the United States, in ſo reſpectful and proper a manner as through the Preſident, we take the liberty to tranſmit them to you, and to requeſt the favor of you to communicate them to that honorable body,

We have the honor to be, with perfect reſpect,
SIR, Your moſt obedient ſervants,

Signed
JOHN JAY,
WM. CUSHING,
JAMES DUANE.

The Preſident of the United States.

At a ſtated circuit court of the United States, held for the diſtrict of New-York, at the city of New-York, on the fifth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, at ten o'clock, A. M.——Preſent,

The Hon. John Jay, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the United States;

The Hon. William Cuſhing, Eſq. one of the Aſſociate Juſtices of the Supreme Court of the United States;

The Hon. James Duane, Eſq. Judge of the diſtrict of New-York.

The Court proceeded to take into conſideration the following act of the Congreſs of the United States, viz.

"An act to provide for the ſettlement of the claims of widows and orphans barred by the limitations heretofore eſtabliſhed, and to regulate the claims to invalid penſions."

[Here follows the act, verbatim.]

The Court were thereupon unanimouſly of opinion, and agreed,

That by the Conſtitution of the United States, the government thereof is divided into three diſtinct and independent branches; and that it is the duty of each to abſtain from, and to oppoſe encroachments on either:—

That neither the Legiſlative nor the Executive branches, can conſtitutionally aſſign to the Judicial any duties, but ſuch as are properly judicial, and to be performed in a judicial manner:—

That the duties aſſigned to the Circuit Courts by this act are not of that deſcription; and that the act itſelf does not appear to contemplate them as ſuch, inaſmuch as it ſubjects the deciſions of theſe courts, made purſuant to thoſe duties, firſt to the conſideration and ſuſpenſion of the Secretary at War, and then to the reviſion of the Legiſlature—Whereas, by the Conſtitution, neither the Secretary at War, nor any other executive officer, nor even the Legiſlature, are authorized to ſit as a Court of Errors, on the judicial acts or opinions of this Court.

As therefore the buſineſs aſſigned to this Court by the act is not judicial, nor directed to be performed judicially, the act can only be conſidered as appointing commiſſioners for the purpoſes mentioned in it by official inſtead of perſonal deſcriptions.

That the Judges of this Court regard themſelves as being the commiſſioners deſignated by the act, and therefore as being at liberty to accept or to decline their office:

That as the objects of this act are exceedingly benevolent, and do real honor to the humanity and juſtice of Congreſs, and as the Judges deſire to manifeſt on all proper occaſions, and in every proper manner, their high reſpect for the National Legiſlature, they will execute this act in the capacity of commiſſioners:

That, as the Legiſlature have a right to extend the ſeſſion of this Court for any term which they may think proper by law to aſſign, the term of five-days, as directed by this act, ought to be punctually obſerved:—

That the Judges of this Court will, as uſual, during the ſeſſion thereof, adjourn the Court from day to day, or other ſhort periods, as circumſtances may render proper; and that they will regularly, between the adjournments, proceed, as commiſſioners, to execute the buſineſs of this act, in the ſame court-room or chamber.

A true extract from the Minutes,
(Signed) ROBERT TROUP, Clerk.

SATURDAY, April 21.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, together with the following letter, from the judges of the circuit court.

SIR,

To you it officially belongs to "*take care that the laws*" of the United States "*be faithfully executed.*" Before you, therefore, we think it our duty to lay the ſentiments, which, on a late painful occaſion, governed us, with regard to an act paſſed by the legiſlature of the union.

The people of the United States have veſted in Congreſs all legiſlative powers "granted in the conſtitution:"—

They have veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts as the Congreſs ſhall eſtabliſh, "the judicial power of the United States."

It is worthy of remark, that, in Congreſs, the *whole* legiſlative power of the United States is not veſted: An important part of that power was exerciſed by the people themſelves, when they "ordained and eſtabliſhed the conſtitution."

"This conſtitution" is "the ſupreme law of the land." This ſupreme law "all judicial officers of the United States are bound by oath or affirmation, to ſupport."

It is a principle, important to freedom, that, in government, the *judicial* ſhould be diſtinct from, and independant of, the *legiſlative* department. To this important principle the people of the United States, in forming their conſtitution, have manifeſted the higheſt regard.

They have placed their *judicial* power, not in Congreſs, but in "*Courts*." They have ordained, that the "Judges" of thoſe courts ſhall hold their offices "during good behaviour;" and that "during their continuance in office, their ſalaries ſhall not he diminiſhed."

Congreſs have lately paſſed an act, "to regulate" (among other things) "the claims of invalid penſions."

Upon due conſideration, we have been unanimouſly of opinion, that, under this act, the circuit court, held for the Pennſylvania diſtrict, could not proceed;---

1. Becauſe the buſineſs, directed by this act, is not of a judicial nature:---It forms no part of the power veſted, by the conſtitution, in the courts of the United States: the circuit court muſt conſequently have proceeded without conſtitutional authority

2. Becauſe, if, upon that buſineſs, the court had proceeded, its judgments (for its opinions are its judgments) might, under the ſame act, have been reviſed and controlled by the legiſlature, and by an officer in the executive department,---ſuch reviſion and controul we deemed radically inconſiſtent with independence of that judicial power which is veſted in the courts; and conſequently, with that important principle, which is ſo ſtrictly obſerved by the conſtitution of the United States.

Theſe, Sir, are the reaſons of our conduct. Be aſſured, that, though it became neceſſary, it was far from being pleaſant. To be obliged to act contrary either to the obvious directions of Congreſs, or to a conſtitutional principle, in our judgment, equally obvious, excited feelings in us, which we hope never to experience again.

We have the honour to be,
With the moſt perfect conſideration and reſpect,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient, and
very humble ſervants,
(Signed) { JAMES WILSON
JOHN BLAIR
RICHARD PETERS.

Philadelphia, 18th April 1792.
The Preſident of the United States.

Mr. Williamſon from a ſelect committee, reported a bill for the ſale of the unappropriated lands in the territory north weſt of the Ohio; which was read a firſt time.

A motion, made on Wedneſday laſt by Mr. Gerry, being called up, and in part agreed to, a committee was, purſuant thereto, appointed, to enquire into the ſtate of the recruiting ſervice, and to report.

Mr. Boudinot moved,

That a joint committe of both houſes be directed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to requeſt he will recommend to the people of theſe ſtates a day of public humiliation and prayer, to be obſerved by ſupplicating the Almighty, for the ſafety, peace and welfare of the Union.

Mr. J. Smith, reported, that the committee of enrollment had preſented to the Preſident, for his approbation, the bill authoriſing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio company of aſſociates,

Adjourned,

The pair of extraordinary fine Cattle, mentioned in a late paper, were ſold in our market on Saturday laſt. The largeſt of them was a five years old, and fed but one ſeaſon. He was publickly weighed by Mr. Fiſher, the clerk of the market, and the weights are as follow, viz.

Fore quarters,	431 3 4 432 3-4	864 1-2
Hind quarters,	319 3-4 308 3-4	628 1-2
The four quarters,		1493
The rough tallow, (not including kidney fat)		278
The hide,		134
The head,		50
The whole weight, (exclusive of the heart, the liver, and the feet,		1955

This ſteer was raiſed in New-Jerſey, near Prince-town, and was fed by Lawrence Seckel, Eſq. of this city. The quantity of rough tallow in ſo young a bullock is truly extraordinary, and, as the proper object of publications of this kind is the improvement of our cattle for market, we beg leave to add, that after grazing one ſummer in our meadows, he was put into the ſtall about the 20th of November laſt. He was fed with ground Indian corn and cut potatoes, an equal quantity of each mixed together, of which he eat twelve quarts at a meſs three times a day; and to this was added, during the laſt ſix months, about four quarts of oats a day.

Mr. Hopple paid two hundred dollars for this ſteer, which was ſeemingly a great price; yet ſuch is the liberality of the people, of this city, that he ſold him in a few hours, to a handſome profit.—Such people deſerve ſuch beef—and ſuch beef deſerve ſuch a market.

Extract from a letter from Major George M'Cully, dated 14th April, 1792.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that Dunwoodie's waggons arrived here on Monday the 10th, in the evening. On Wedneſday I had captain Smith's Company muſtered, armed and equipped; and on Thurſday they commenced their march to take poſt at Big Beaver and Yellow creeks. We want but five privates to compleat the whole corps under my command, &c.

"It is reported that one woman has been killed within the bounds of Waſhington county; but I have not official accounts of this from Capt. Paul, who commands in that neighbourhood: on the contrary, I had a letter from him, dated the 1ſt of April, in which he ſays, that no diſcoveries of Indians have been made, and that all is well.

"To-morrow Major Irwine and myſelf ſet out to view the lines, and muſter Capt. Paul's and Capt. Guthrie's companies."

By a gentleman lately arrived here, we learn, that General Bowles, who has figured ſome time paſt as an Indian Chief, is now on his way to viſit Old Spain. He had commenced his paſſage from New Orleans on board a government cutter, attended by a military eſcort.

It is preſumed that he may have ſome accounts to ſettle in Spain reſpecting goods that he has taken from certain ſtores in Florida, without the conſent of the owners.

We are informed by the Mate of the Ship Citizen, who arrived yeſterday from St. Andero, that three American ſailors, one by the name of Jackſon, and the other by name Churchwell, both natives of New-York, the other name unknown, who ſailed from Philadelphia, the 12th Dec. laſt, in the Tereſa, Roderiguez, bound to Spain, were to be executed in a few days, for having murdered the Capt. and crew of the ſaid Brig, and endeavouring to go off, were detected in the Bay of Biſcay, and brought into St. Andero.

* * *

PURSUANT to an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 9th day of April, A. D. 1792, entituled, an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners in the ſaid act named and appointed, or three or more of them, will attend at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the thirty firſt day of May next, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to receive ſubſcriptions, agreeably to the directions of ſaid act. The books will be kept open for ſix hours in each day, for three ſucceſſive days, unleſs all the ſhares ſhould be ſooner ſubſcribed; and if the whole number ſhould not be ſubſcribed within the ſaid three days, the commiſſioners will adjourn from time to time, as by the ſaid act is directed, of which public notice will be given. Six hundred ſhares may be ſubſcribed in the books to be opened at Philadelphia.

On firſt of the ſaid three days, any perſon of the age of twenty-one years, ſhall be at liberty to ſubſcribe in his own name, or in the name or names of any other perſon or perſons by whom he ſhall be authorized, for one ſhare, on the ſecond day for one or two ſhares, on the third day for one, two or three ſhares, and on any ſucceeding day, while the books are open, for any number of ſhares. Thirty dollars are to be paid for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing; the commiſſioners therefore requeſt (in order to ſave time and prevent trouble) that perſons ſubſcribing will bring the exact ſums neceſſary to be depoſited.

OWEN JONES, jun.
ELLISTON PEROT,
HENRY DRINKER, jun.
ISRAEL WHELEN, and
CADWALADER EVANS.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1792.

IN purſuance of an act of Aſſembly, entituled, "an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artifical road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter,"---the ſubſcribers, of the county of Lancaſter, the commiſſioners in the ſaid act named, do give notice, that a book is procured, and will be opened to receive ſubſcriptions, at the houſe of Mr. Matthias Slough, at the ſign of the Swan, in the borough of Lancaſter, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of June next---where the ſaid Commiſſioners, or ſome three of them, will attend from the hours of nine to twelve in the forenoon, three to ſix in the afternoon, on each of the ſaid days, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

EDWARD HAND,
JOHN HUBLEY,
PAUL ZANTZINGER,
MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
ABRAHAM WITMER.

Lancaſter, April 20.

SECRETARY's OFFICE,

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Aſſembly, entituled, "An Act to provide for opening and improving ſundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," and the ſupplement to the ſaid act, the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpoſe of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral Rivers and Creeks herein after deſcribed:—

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the following objects reſpectively, will be received at this Office, to wit,

I. For improving the navigation of the river Suſquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata, to the mouth of the Weſt branch; from the mouth of the Weſt branch, to Starucca, at the great bend.

II. For improving the navigation of the Weſt branch of the Suſquehanna, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the north of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

III. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the north of the Conewango creek, up the ſaid river, unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood ſhall ſtrike the ſaid river.

IV. For improving the navigation of French creek, on the river Allegheney, from the mouth of the ſaid creek to the portage leading therefrom to Preſque-iſle, on Lake-Erie.

V. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-ſtreet.

VI. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh, from Stony Point to Richards's run, from thence through Cheſnut ridge, and from Cheſnut ridge to Loyal Hanning; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's run; from Richards's run through Cheſnut ridge; and from Cheſnut ridge to Loyal Hanning.

VII. For improving the navigation of the Kiſkimineta to the ſecond falls incluſive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond falls incluſive; and from the ſaid falls to the river Allegheny.

VIII. For improving the navigation of the river Monongahela, from the mouth thereof to the Virginia line.

IX. For improving the navigation of the Youghiogeny river, from the mouth thereof to the mouth of the Salt-Lick creek.

X. For improving the Ray's-town branch of the Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Magauhey's mill, about three miles above the town of Bedford, and of Dunning's creek, from the mouth thereof to the Big-fork.

AND WHEREAS it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or ſuch parts thereof reſpectively, as may be connected, and neceſſary to correſpond, with the ſtage of improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral waters before deſcribed:—

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals, in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will alſo be received at this office, to wit,

I. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Suſquehanna.

II. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, obſerving a northerly courſe.

III. For opening and improving a road from French creek to Preſque-iſle, on Lake Erie.

IV. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar run.

AND WHEREAS certain ſums of money are appropriated by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, and the ſaid ſupplement thereto, for opening and improving certain other roads herein after mentioned:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals, in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will alſo be received at this office, to wit,

I. A road from Bedford to Pittſburgh generally.

II. That part of the road from Bedford to Pittſburgh which runs between the eaſt ſide of Allegheny and the weſt ſide of Laurel Hill.

III. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

IV. A road from Keplinger's mill, on Little Schuylkill, up the ſame, the beſt and neareſt route to the Suſquehanna.

V. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

VI. A road from Buchanan's, on the eaſt ſide of the North Mountain, and through the Great cove to the foot of Sideling hill.

VII. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on Juniata.

VIII. A road from Conemaugh, at or near the mouth of Stony creek, to the north-weſt ſide of the Cheſnut-ridge, at or near Thomas Trimble's.

IX. A road through the Canoe Narrows, and from the ſaid Canoe Narrows to Frankſtown, ſo as to join the road directed above (No. II.) and from Frankſtown to Conemaugh.

X. A road, on the beſt and moſt eligible ground, from the eaſt ſide of Laurel Hill, at or near Jones's mill, on the waters of the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to the weſt ſide of the Cheſnut-ridge, at or near Conol's ferry, on Youhiogeny river.

XI. A road from Fort-Penn, extending up the eaſt ſide of the eaſt branch of Brodhead's creek, croſſing the head waters of Buſhkill, Shoholy and Blooming-grove creeks, thence, on the moſt eligible route, to the great falls of Lachawaxen, thence northerly, on the moſt ſuitable ground between the waters of Lachawaxen and Delaware river, until the route interſects the portage between Delaware and Shohocking creek.

XII. The road from the eaſt ſide of Sideling Hill to the town of Bedford, it being a part of the road leading from Shippenſburgh to Bedford.

XIII. The road from the Lehigh water-gap acroſs the Matchunk mountain, to interſect the Neſcopeck road made by Evan Owen.

XIV. The road laid out through Shippenſburgh gap, over the South Mountain, leading towards York-town.

XV. A road through M'Calliſter's gap, to be laid out, improved and opened, on the beſt and moſt eligible ground, to the Burnt Cabbins.

XVI. A road from Hughes's Encampment, at the foot of the Dry ridge, acroſs the Allegheny mountain, to the weſt ſide thereof, at or near Spircher's houſe---to be laid out, improved and opened on the beſt and moſt eligible ground.

XVII. A road from Cherry's mill, on Jacob's creek, on the weſt ſide of the Cheſnut-ridge, acroſs the ſaid ridge, and thence to the top of Laurel Hill, ſo as to interſect the road leading from Jones's mill, on the north branch of Youhiogeny river, to Conol's ferry on Youhiogeny river.

XVIII. A road beginning at the weſt end of High-ſtreet of the city of Philadelphia, and thence extending on the direction of the ſaid ſtreet about three and a half miles, through the county of Philadelphia and townſhip of Blockley, to the line of the county of Delaware.

XIX. A road, in a winding aſcent, over Vanderen's hill, in Roxbury townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, agreeably to the principles of a ſurvey made by David Rittenhouſe and Thomas Hutchins, in purſuance of inſtructions from the General Aſſembly, of 26th September, 1783.

XX. The road leading from Lancaſter to Harriſburgh, beginning at the Bear, in Donnegal townſhip, to Swatara, creek in Dauphin county.

XXI. The road over the Three Mountains, commonly called Skinner's Road, it being part of the road leading from Shippenſburgh to Bedford.

XXII. The road from Mount Rock, near Carliſle, to Rankin's ferry on Suſquehanna; to be applied to that part of the road which will extend acroſs the South Mountain.

XXIII. A road acroſs the Blue Mountain, at Smith's gap, between the Wind-gap and the Lehigh water-gap.

XXIV. A road along the eaſt ſide of Suſquehanna, beyond Peter's Mountain, and to extend to Sunbury; (the grant to be expended in Northumberland county.)

XXV. The road from M'Call's ferry, until it meets or falls in with the road to be laid out from Peach-bottom towards Chriſtiana creek.

ALL the contracts will be founded on actual ſurvey. The perſons making propoſals will, therefore, be pleaſed to ſtate, as accurately as they can, the preſent condition of the road, the opening or improvement of which they deſire to undertake; together with its courſes, diſtances and breadth; the ſpecific improvements that are meant to be made, by levelling the ground, removing ſtones, and bridging creeks or runs; and the names of the ſureties, to guarantee the due and faithful performance of the contracts for which they reſpectively apply. The propoſals for improving the navigation of the rivers and creeks, muſt, in like manner, ſtate the preſent condition of the river or creek, to which the propoſals reſpectively refer; the obſtructions in the ſtream; and the ſpecific improvements that are intended to be made, by blowing rocks, erecting ſluices and wing-walls, clearing ſhoals, &c. For the conveniency of the perſons whoſe propoſals ſhall be accepted, the contracts and bonds will be prepared at this office, and tranſmitted, for execution, to the Prothonotary of the county in which the contractors reſpectively reſide.

6w A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Philadelphia, December 20,

This Day is Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

IN MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:——"The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David."——In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."*

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

This Day is publiſhed, (Price 6/6)

By MATTHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet,

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miſs More's Eſſays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letters to a new married Lady
6. Miſs Chapone, on command of temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies.

*** SETS of the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

As ſeveral gentlemen, in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore diſappointed in their applications for complete ſets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now, and will henceforward, have a conſtant ſupply of ſets on hand;---ſuch gentlemen, therefore, as pleaſe, may be furniſhed with ſets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at ſixteen dollars.

This work will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America.

Said CAREY *has lately publiſhed,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2/9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatiſe on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Obſervations, 4/8
7. American Conſtitutions, 4/8
8. Doway Bible---neat, 6 dolls.---elegant, 5o/2
9. Vade Mecum, 1/10½
10. Charles Grandiſon, abridged, 1/3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2/6, in blue paper 1/10½
12. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, bound, 4/6
13. Select Poems, 1/3
14. Think well on't, 1/10½
15. The Chriſtian Economy, 1/10½

Of ſaid CAREY may be had, wholeſale and retail, Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Quills, Ink-powder, Writing-paper of various kinds, Bonnet-paper, Pocket-books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-ſtands, Meſſage and Playing Cards, &c. &c.

t. b. c. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, ſituate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at leaſt 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Aſh, Poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, anſwer a valuable purpoſe. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſtes has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands ſurrounding this tract are of a rich ſoil, but too ſtony for cultivation, ſo that they will always afford a ſufficient outlet and range of paſture in the Summer ſeaſon for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in ſuch manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs---about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the ſecond mountain, about 4 miles north eaſt of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's ſaw-mill, the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer ſeaſon, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide the mountain.

4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the Weſt-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine ſwamp, the other timbered with Oak, eaſy clearing and well ſuited either for meadow or plough land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a Saw mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek' containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Griſt-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would ſuit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, ſituate between Michael Old's mill and Joſiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 ar 60 acres of the beſt meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, ſome meadow and plough land cleared, and an old houſe ſtanding on the premiſes, ſituate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very ſtony for that country, ſurveyed and returned, ſituate on the road from Emanuel Gonſales's mill to the Shawhollo ſettlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, ſituate on the weſt ſide of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, has a ſtream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the abovementioned road, which paſſes through the weſt end of it, about 4½ miles ſouth of the Shawhollo ſettlement abovementioned. It is ſuppoſed that about 100 acres of his tract conſiſts of good meadow ground, moſt of it open bottom ome of it covered with Maple, Alder and Aſh, about 14 miles rom the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Buſhkill, the abovementioned road paſſes through the north-eaſterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles ſouth of ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a ſmall proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 221¼ acres of land, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnſon's forge and mill, about the ſame diſtance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Muſconecunk.

For terms of ſale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd Eſquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Abel James, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requeſted to produce them to either of the Truſtees bove named. eotf.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at Mock's paper-mill, in Douglaſs townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 16th day of February laſt paſt, a ſky coloured MARE; an old Saddle, with a red ſtriped ſweat-cloth, and curb bridle. The Mare is 10 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, carries her head and tail high, when rid, an ailment in her left eye, the left hind foot is white, ſhe paces, trots, and gallops, hath neither brand nor ear mark, and is apt to bite at ſtrangers. Whoever takes up the Mare and thief, or gives me notice where I can have the Mare again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, from JOHN BIEHM.

N. B. Said Mare was marauded by a tall fellow, with light coloured hair, is about 30 years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German. April 3. †

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE ESTATE, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 9 miles from this city, 1 from the old Lancaſter road, and 2 from the river Schuylkill, containing about 378 acres, of which there are 50 acres of excellent watered meadow in good order, 150 acres of cleared land, and 178 acres of woodland, moſtly large thriving timber. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a convenient ſtone kitchen and waſh-houſe adjoining, with a pump of excellent water, a garden newly paled, and two orchards, a ſpring-houſe, a very convenient ſtable for 20 horſes, a large barn, with cow-houſes for 25 cows, and a large cart-houſe, all built of ſtone, a chair-houſe and work-ſhop, a frame waggon-houſe. Alſo five ſmall tenements for the accommodation of the millers, farmers and workmen; a very convenient three ſtory ſtone Merchant-mill with two pair of Burr ſtones in good repair, and ſupplied by a conſtant ſtream; a two ſtory ſtone griſt mill, with two pair of ſtones in good repair, and has a conſtant run of cuſtom and plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a convenient ſaw-mill, well ſituated and in good order; a ſtone paper-mill, with a frame drying-houſe adjoining, is very forcible and in good repair; a ſmall dwelling-houſe for the Paper-maker near the mill.

In addition to the above there is another mill-ſeat on the premiſes, well ſituated for carrying on any manufactory, which can be ſupplied with a ſmall, conſtant ſtream, upwards of 20 feet head and fall, and without injuring any of the other mills.

The whole is in good repair, and under good fence. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next. For further particulars apply to EDWARD MILNER, on the premiſes, or to

CONYNGHAM, NESBIT and Co.
and JOHN DONNALDSON.

If the above Eſtate ſhould not be Sold, the paper-mill, with a proportion of meadow, paſture land, &c. will be Rented. Alſo, the Merchant-mill, with a dwelling and other accommodations for the Miller. For particulars apply as above.

Philadelphia, Februery 21, 1792. t f.

To be SOLD, by Private Sale.

THAT valuable PROPERTY, now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Paxſon, ſituate in the village of Mount-Holly, in Weſt New-Jerſey. The eſtate conſiſts of that dwelling-houſe the ſubſcriber now lives in, on the north ſide of Mill-ſtreet, together with the tan-yard, &c. thereunto belonging. It is propoſed to ſell the eſtate in ſeparate lots, if moſt agreeable to the purchaſers, a map of which will be exhibited as follows.

Lot No. 1. Containing about 21 perches, with the dwelling-houſe hereon. This eſtate no doubt will be agreeable to the Merchant, as the Houſe is large and roomy, being 45 feet in front on Mill-ſtreet, in a very advantageous part of the town for ſuch buſineſs, and formerly for many years hath been occupied for that uſe.

Lot No. 2. Conſiſting of about 3 rods and 10 perches of land on which is that noted and accuſtomed tan-yard, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Henry Paxſon, Eſq; deceaſed. This tan-yard is large, and well provided with water and every other convenience for the manufacture of leather. The particular advantages that attend this manufactory are ſo well known, that it is needleſs to enumerate them in an advertiſement; a part of this lot is high and very convenient for building.

Lots No. 3 and 4, and ſituate on New-ſtreet, in ſaid village, in a high and healthy ſituation, containing about three quarters of an acre, having the advantage of a never-failing ſtream or run of water.

There are alſo three other ſmall lots of meadow, ſituate on ſaid run, which perhaps will accommodate perſons whoſe lands adjoin thereto, which are propoſed to be ſeparately ſold. The conditions of ſale will be made known, by applying to

THOMAS PAXSON.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate late of RICHARD WALKER, Eſquire, of the townſhip of Warrington and county of Bucks, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or to either of them, within thirty days from this date. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

WILLIAM WALKER and
NATHANIEL IRWIN, } Adminiſtrators.

March 10, 1792. ‡

LAND for SALE,

To be SOLD, (purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of PHILIP COALE, deceaſed,)

A PLANTATION, ſituate near Deer creek, in Harford county, Maryland, containing 200 acres, about 130 acres of which are cleared, the remainder is well timbered. There are erected on ſaid land a dwelling-houſe, barn and other convenient out-houſes; an extraordinary bearing apple and peach orchard, about 7 acres of meadow in graſs, and conſiderable more may be made. This farm is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, within two miles of the Quaker Meeting-houſe at Deer creek, and not far diſtant from many other places of worſhip, and within a few miles of Stafford Mills, where the price for grain is as high moſtly as any place in the ſtate. One hundred pounds would be acceptable to be paid in hand; the purchaſer might be indulged with paying the reſidue in ten equal annual payments. An indiſputable title can be given, and poſſeſſion when required. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

ANN COALE, Executrix.

Deer creek, Third Month 1ſt, 1792. ¶

N. B. There is to be ſold, adjoining ſaid tract, near 100 acres of extraordinary Timbered Land, a good deal of which may be made meadow. Apply as above.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Duck creek Croſs Roads, Kent county, in Delaware ſtate, a Negroe Man, named PETER, but calls himſelf PETER MIXON, a Butcher by trade, is a rude cunning fellow, can read, and write a middling good hand; had on and took with him, a light coloured broadcloth coat, black under jacket, a pair of ſhoes, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick ſet, and has a fat full face. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal, or delivers him on board any Duck creek ſhallop, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

March 23, 1792. ‡ ALEXANDER WORKNOT.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, March 22, 1792.

ALL perſons are hereby requeſted not to accept of an aſſignment of two Promiſſory Notes, (or either of them,) which Conrad Shutz, of Cheſnut-Hill, Hatter, hath againſt the ſubſcriber; ſaid notes are dated on or about the 29th day of February laſt, the firſt for the payment of Five Pounds, on or about the 28th day of February next; the other for Five Pounds, on or before the 28th day of February, 1794. And foraſmuch as ſaid notes were obtained through dureſs and fraud, without any value received by me, be it known, that I am determined not to pay any part of them, unleſs compelled by law.

† SAMUEL DIDDERLINE.

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